THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 152. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL CASS.

Imposing Ceremonies—The Funeral Sermon—Interesting Personal Reminiscences.

The funeral of General Lewis Cass took place at Detroit on Tuesday. During the forenoon the remains were visited at the house by thousands of people. Shortly before two o'clock private religious services were held by Bishop McCloskey, of the Episcopal, and Dr. Duffield, of the Presbyterian Church. The body was then taken to the State Street Presbyterian Church, the family of the deceased and a very large audience being in attendance. Bishop McCloskey read the nineteenth Psalm, and a hymn was sung, after which Dr. Duffield delivered a sermon from the text—"Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man and full of years, and was gathered to his people." After referring to General Cass' public life, and setting forth his patriotism and unblemished moral character, Dr. Duffield narrated the following interesting incidents:—

"The grand essential facts of evangelical faith were accredited by him. He had witnessed in a beloved daughter, removed in youth many years ago, the power and value of that in Christ which gave her the victory. In the beloved partner of his bosom, who shared with him his cares, his trials, and sorrows, he had witnessed the virtues and graces of Christian character, developed in their mild radiance and illustrated by an earnest, devoted, and consistent life. Two such blessed ties had often drawn his thoughts from earth to heaven. But within the few last years of his life, his own personal interests in Christ and hope of salvation had become matters of calm, intelligent solicitude and inquiry. He was especially averse to and afraid of evincing and professing religious feelings that might not be abiding and evidential of true Christian faith—even often to distrusting somewhat his own consciousness. Being particularly reserved on this account, in conversing on religious subjects it was difficult to learn what were his thoughts and emotions in reference to his own personal acceptance with God. The subject of Divine Providence often perplexed him, not knowing how to reconcile the inequalities among men. It was my privilege, a very few days after the attack on Fort Sumter, when, meeting him on the street and in the presence of two mutual friends, to hear the disclosure of his thoughts then made on this subject. His mind was full of doubt and fear and gloom lest, the bloody conflict commenced, it would be long protracted, saying to me:—'Neither you nor I will live to see it ended.' 'Yes, General, I hope we shall see it ended,' was the reply. 'We shall get through our troubles before the storm of desolating war will burst in Europe.' 'What makes you think so?' he eagerly interrogated. 'The providence of God will be our shield and defense,' it was answered. 'Providence!' he replied, with apparent surprise; 'it is a mystery! It seems to me that Providence as often favors the wicked as the good.' It was a fitting opportunity I gladly improved, and said, 'General, be pleased to read carefully the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th chapters of Isaiah, and you will learn the plan of Providence, and thence how to estimate the justice of a nation's cause, and see the mysteries of Providence solved. God values a nation just as it conforms to and subserves His purpose to honor and exalt His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. There is for nations, as for individuals, salvation and security to be found only in Him. What is just as between man and man, nation and nation, may be unjust as between them and God.' The conversation soon ceased, as he was on his way to attend the funeral obsequies of a military officer who had shortly before suddenly expired. At a subsequent interview, not many days after, I was happy to find the General's mind as full of hope for the success of our Union's cause as I was myself, and which hope thereafter never faltered. I fondly persuaded myself that he had learned where to anchor with assurance his hope for himself as well as for his country. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, from subsequent conversations, that he trusted not in his blameless life, or deeds of righteousness of his own; that he believed in the Deity and atonement of Jesus Christ, and the reality and necessity of a change of heart by the spirit of God; and that he accepted, and was satisfied with the atoning blood of Jesus as the means of reconciliation to God. He gave unmistakable proofs to his friends that he loved the people of God and the cause of Christ; and in the moments when suffering great pain of body, he was heard by attendants, not known to be present, uttering the language of faith and love, in tones of filial endearment, in his prayerful appeals, 'Father, take me home,' 'Dear Jesus, help me.' The hymn we shall presently sing he loved to hear read to him."

After an exhortation to his hearers to follow the teachings of Christianity, the preacher closed, and the hymn referred to as General Cass' favorite was sung. It was that beginning:

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

A benediction was then pronounced by Bishop McCloskey, and the choir chanted an original requiem while the coffin was being removed. The remains, escorted by a military guard of honor, were conveyed to Elmwood Cemetery, and after a prayer by Dr. Duffield and Masonic ceremonies, were deposited in their last resting place.

Base Ball.

SHALL WE PAY OUR PLAYERS?

There is a great deal of talk just now in base ball circles as to whether base ball first nine players should be paid. Section 39 says:—"No player who shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player shall be competent to play in any match." This would appear to settle the question; but we are assured that one or two, perhaps more, of the prominent clubs of the country, are in the habit of paying, directly and indirectly, some of their players. Of course, all who break the law will not too curiously interrogate rival clubs; but all others, before beginning a match, should put the President or Vice-President on the witness stand to answer, on honor, whether there are any players on the nine who receive pay for their services. This, we hear, will be the rule hereafter, and it will be found to work advantageously for the best interests of our noble national game. Let the hired men take notice.—*New York Tribune.*

—Among the latest innovations in the style of female attire is one that is designated the "Patti robe," which is at once striking and unique. It consists of a garment of rich and tasteful color, surrounded by a running border of musical notes, arranged in combination for some time.—*Exchange.*

Here's a modest chance for ladies to advertise the state of their feelings or their condition! Why not? A widow in her weeds would find delicious consolation in the abundant displays of some choice funeral march. A sentimental young lady of sixteen, palpitating in the tremor of first love, could not fail to discover the tasteful propriety of a well-arranged madrigal or sonnet. A beauty with an engagement ring upon her finger would not be at a loss for some fitting selection from the *repertoire* of music to advertise her coming joy; while one who wished to invite the attention of the men, could avail herself of the tempting suggestions embodied in such simple melodies as "The Frog he would a Wooing Go," or "The Birds do Love; why may not we?"

DEATH BY TRICHINA.

Five Members of One Family Die and Two Others Ill from the Trichina Eaten in Ham.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 20.—I inclose a slip of our local paper here about trichina. Since that was written two more have died (one this morning) by this terrible disease. The symptoms seem in early stages to be similar to typhus fever, headache, pain in the breast, aching in the muscles, paleness of face, etc. The ham of which they eat was cured by a son living in the country, and seemed to be sound.

After the nature of the disease was proved, a piece of the same cured meat was given, as an experiment, to a sow in a pen. She devoured it, and in three days had the so-called hog cholera (prevalent in the West for the last year). She was dead in a few days, and pieces of her muscles were examined under the microscope, and disclosed the fact that the trichina and hog cholera have one origin. Yesterday we had the rumor here that another family of seven, some miles north of Marion, are down with the same disease.

TRICHINA.—Our community has, with reason, been considerably excited on the subject of trichina during the past week. A family named B mis, residing in Marion, consisting of eight persons, seven of whom had eaten raw ham, were taken sick. The peculiarity of the disease, and the fact that the one which had not eaten of the pork was not sick, aroused suspicion that their sickness was in some way connected with eating the pork. The meat was examined and great numbers of the worms were found in it. A portion of the muscle, taken from different parts of the body of the first one that died, was also examined under a microscope, and trichina in great numbers were plainly discovered. At the present writing three of the family have died, and the remaining four are in a critical condition. We examined a portion of muscle taken from one of the bodies, and are satisfied there is no mistake about it. We saw the worms as plainly under the microscope as we ever saw maggots in flesh with the naked eye. They are ugly-looking customers, and we feel no desire for forming a more intimate acquaintance with them. Heretofore we have been rather incredulous concerning this question, but now we are sufficiently convinced as to forego the pleasure of eating any more hog meat at present—cooked or uncooked.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Johnson National Convention.

The National Union (Johnson) Club of Washington have issued their call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. The circular is signed by Randall, Doolittle, Browning, Cowan, and others, and the call is pronounced O. K. by such loyal lights as Nesmith of Oregon and Hendricks of Indiana. The call is as follows:—

"A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the city of Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:—

"The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual, and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

"The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

"There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

"Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

"Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

"The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation in centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to a republican Government, and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of its election returns and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary. Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious, like war itself. The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution, by putting down the Rebellion, and the Rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace be revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of the republic and to the maintenance of the public credit. All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and of the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assembled as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold council together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

"But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

"WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

"A. W. Randall, President; J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Edgar Cowan, Charles Knapp, Samuel Fowler, Executive Committee National Union (Johnson) Club.

"We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor.

"James Dixon, J. A. Hendricks, Daniel S. Norton, J. W. Nesmith."

—Anna Dickinson says the first money she earned was by scrubbing sidewalks in Philadelphia, and she bought a ticket to hear Wendell Phillips lecture with it.

The Tyler Will Case.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—Julia G. Tyler vs. David L. Gardiner and others.—Gilbert, J.—The due execution of the will, its attestation conformably to the statute, and the testable capacity of the testatrix, were conceded upon the argument. Upon the evidence these matters admit of no dispute. The bill was contested before the Surrogate successfully, upon the ground that it was procured by Mrs. Tyler by means of undue influences; and we are to determine whether the evidence establishes, or, as matter of law, whether it tends to establish this fact. It will be well in the outset to ascertain the legal signification of this phrase, "under influence." It is evident, from the frequency of cases of this kind, that very loose notions on the subject are prevalent. It may not be, and probably is not, practicable, to reduce the cases into a systematic classification. Still, upon all the cases, as well as upon principle, it seems clear that no influence is "undue" in contemplation of law, which has not in it the element of compulsion, or artifice, or fraud. "A person has a right by fair argument or persuasion to induce another to make a will in his own favor" (Blanchard vs. Nestle, 3 Den. 45), even to the exclusion of others who may appear to have equal claims upon his bounty. The right of testamentary disposition in favor of beneficiaries who are qualified to take, is, and on grounds of public policy ought to be, absolute. Having examined the evidence attentively, we have found in it nothing tending to prove that Mrs. Tyler used any influence (certainly none that was "undue") to procure the making of the will in question. The burden was upon the contestant, not to beget surmises and suspicions, but to prove facts sufficient to satisfy the understanding and conscience, that his sister had done something culpable or illegal, and that this affected some provision of the will. This he utterly fail to do, and gave no proof tending to that effect. The suggestion that the will was made under a misapprehension on the part of the testatrix that her son, the contestant, was indebted to her for money advanced by her towards the purchase of his farm in Northfield, is of little importance. The testatrix never had a formal settlement of accounts with the contestant. He had managed her estate for many years, and had kept no account of his mother's income apart from his own; and although he testifies, generally, that he bought his farm with his own money, yet, from the manner in which his mother's business was transacted, it is not strange that she was under the impression that her money had been used in the purchase of the farm. We think that the only intent manifested by the clause in the will, discharging the contestant from liability for advances for the purchase of his farm, was to put an end to doubt, and to prevent litigation on that subject after her death. The other facts which the Surrogate deemed sufficient to put Mrs. Tyler to proof to sustain the will, we regard as insufficient to raise a question as to its validity. The decree of the Surrogate is reversed, and the case is remitted with directions to admit the will to probate. William M. Evarts and J. Buchanan Henry, of counsel for appelant, Julia G. Tyler; Grenville T. Jacks and William Watson, of counsel for respondent, David L. Gardiner.—*N. Y. World.*

Political News.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.—As it is probable that the Congressional delegation from Tennessee will be admitted immediately upon the adoption by that State of the Constitutional amendment, it is of interest to know what sort of men it has sent. The Senators are Joseph S. Fowler and David T. Patterson. Fowler is said to be a more able man than his colleague, and has always been an anti-slavery man. It is doubted whether Patterson can take the oath, since he served the Confederacy as a conscript judge. The Representatives, in the order of districts, are Colonel N. B. Taylor, Horace Maynard, William B. Stokes, Edward Cooper, William B. Campbell, Dorsey S. Thomas, Colonel Isaac R. Hawkins, and John W. Leftwich. Colonel Taylor is well known in the North for his efforts in obtaining relief for destitute East Tennessee Unionists during the war. Stokes and Maynard have been making radical speeches throughout the North during the session of Congress. Colonel Hawkins served gallantly in the Union army. He is from Emerson Etheridge's district. All these, with Cornell and Leftwich, can take the oath without mental reservation; so can Campbell. It is rumored that Mr. Cooper, who is now the President's private secretary, gave funds towards recruiting soldiers for the Rebel army. Stokes, Fowler, and Cornell have pronounced in favor of impartial suffrage, and urged the Tennessee Legislature to enact it by law. It is probable that Stokes will be the next candidate of the radicals for Governor.

STATE'S RIGHTS DOCTRINES.—During the visit of the South Carolina Railroad delegation to Cincinnati last week, an Ohio Copperhead enthusiastically eulogized the Calhoun theory of State sovereignty, but he was effectually shut up by a Southerner, who said: — "I have been accustomed to hear that sort of doctrine advocated on the stump. It sounded well. I believed in it fully. But when we came to try it, it did not work well. The theory was pretty, but the practice was destructive. We do not want any more of it in our generation. We have buried that."

INDIANA POLITICS.—The Democracy of Indiana hold their first meeting of the present campaign at Indianapolis on Friday last. Joseph E. McDonald and General Manson, the candidate for Secretary of State, were the chief speakers.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.—The call for a State Convention of the Republicans of West Virginia will not be issued until after July 4.

OHIO POLITICS.—General Schenck has been proposed as the next candidate of the Republicans for Governor. Among those who are ambitious to fill the General's seat in Congress are Edward Parrott, C. F. Manderson, J. W. Rilly, John Oliver, and S. W. Clark. It is said that almost the entire delegation from Ohio will be returned to Congress.

GREENE COUNTY, PA.—The Republicans of Greene county, Pa., have signified their preference for George V. Lawrence for Congress, and likewise resolved that General Grant was their unanimous choice for President in 1868.

ASHTABULA (OHIO) DISTRICT.—John Hutchings and a Mr. Caldwell are working for the Republican nomination for Congress, in place of General Garfield, but will not be able to supplant him.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—A case has arisen in Louisville, Ky., where it was sought to introduce negro testimony. Decision on that point has been reserved until July 6.

FIFTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.—Alexander McCoy is the candidate of the conservatives in the Fifth Illinois (Ingersoll's) district.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.—Garrett Davis, Governor Bramlette, L. W. Powell, and General L. H. Rousseau are all candidates for the position of United States Senator from Kentucky.

NEVADA POLITICS.—General J. W. Nye is a candidate for re-election to the Senate. James A. Banks and Charles E. De Long aspire to the place. A. P. N. Safford is announced as candidate for Governor.

COPPERHEAD POW-WOW.—The Vallandigham Democrats will hold a Congressional Convention and barbacue at New Albany, Ind., on Thursday next, the 28th instant. Wine, whiskey, and a speech from Daniel Webster Voorhees will contribute to render the occasion hilarious and the day one of great rejoicing.

The Remarkable Bank Robbery in Maine—The Cashier's Account.

The robbery of the Village Bank of Bowdoinham, Me., on Friday morning, by a party of robbers, was one of the extraordinary performances of these times. The robbers carried off every dollar contained in the safes, amounting in all to about $75,000. The robbery was one which for boldness of execution and originality of conception is rarely excelled. The facts, as related by Mr. Butterfield, cashier of the bank, are as follows:—

At about 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. Butterfield says that he was aroused from his slumber by receiving a blow upon the head, which for a moment stunned him, and upon awaking saw three men, their faces disguised with masks, standing by his bedside, armed with pistols and knives, who immediately seized him and demanded the keys of the bank.

To this Mr. Butterfield made no reply, whereupon he was tied with small cords, being bound hand and foot, and a gag placed in his mouth, made of a pillow-case, which one of the ruffians took from the bed. Not complying with the demand which was made, Mr. Butterfield was then violently choked until he was forced to tell, which he did by pointing where the keys were concealed. In the same bed lay a little son of Mr. Butterfield, about eight years of age, who was seized at the same time, and bound in a similar manner as his father.

The screams of the boy awoke his mother, who was asleep in an adjoining chamber with a sick infant, who, on rising up in bed, found that two of the ruffians, who, as they entered the room, had extinguished her light, whom she beheld by the aid of a dark lantern they had, were standing over her, and who threatened, if she made the least disturbance, to take the life of her infant.

"We do not want your lives," they said; "we have been in this bloody war and it's money we want." "We want the money in the bank." She was then left in the care of one of the scoundrels, who acted as a guard over her, another performing the same service in her husband's room, while the third, who had possession of the keys, descended the front staircase and joining a companion who was watching outside, proceeded to the bank, which was but a short distance from the house.

The building was entered at once, and the door of the vault, which is located on the ground floor, was opened, and the outer door of the safe, which was inside the vault, was unlocked. But the inside door of the safe, which was one of Hall's patent locks, they could not unlock; whereupon one of the party returned to Mr. Butterfield's residence, and, with the one who was watching him, unpinioned his feet and took him to the bank, where they forced him to open the door.

After this, was accomplished they then rebound him and at once proceeded to clear the safe of its entire contents, which they placed in a bag.

Mr Butterfield was then conveyed back to his house and placed in his chamber. His wife was then bound and gagged, after which procedure the robbers decamped with their booty.

During this time Mrs. B. was not conscious that her husband had been taken from the house. She was assured that he was perfectly safe and uninjured. At her request her little boy was brought into her room, who was suffering very much by the tightness of the cord around his ankles.

At the request of his mother the cord was loosened by one of the robbers, by which means the boy subsequently was enabled to unloosen himself and alarm two domestics in a rear chamber of the house, who, after considerable delay, occasioned by fright, came to the rescue, and all the parties were released.

Mr. Butterfield then at once proceeded to the house of Mr. Carr, one of the directors of the bank, and informed him of what had taken place. The news of the robbery was then at once made known, and sped like wildfire throughout the village.

Pursuit was made in different directions by the citizens. It is supposed that the robbers, after they had plundered the safe, took their flight in a direction, according to indications found in a piece of woods near the road, to Brunswick, where were also found several pairs of stockings, pieces of cord, and a Montreal newspaper, bearing date of the 15th inst.

The President of the bank has offered a reward of $5000, as follows:—$3000 will be paid for the recovery of the bonds and money, or a proportionate sum for a less amount, and $2000 will be paid for the apprehension of the thieves.

Condition of the Irish Republican Army.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

City and County of New York, ss.—We, the undersigned, do each of us, of our own free will and accord, without any fear or hope of reward therefor, solemnly swear to the truth of the statements herein contained:—

Being all of us but a short time away from Ireland, and members of the Irish republican army there, we feel fully qualified to speak as to the efficiency, number, and determination of the "men in the gap." In this respect, we solemnly aver, to the best of our belief, each judging from his own district, that in point of numbers, the organization was never so numerous. As to the determination of the men, we candidly state that most of the trouble experienced by officers of the organization is to restrain the men, and although the wholesale arrests of all suspected parties have in some cases interfered with communication with the Executive, yet in the main they are intact, and in spite of the immense police and spy system brought to bear against our men, that it is a proof of the wonderful perfection of the plans on which the Chief Organizer, James Stephens, has banded so large a mass of men together. As a further proof of our full belief in the truth of the foregoing statement, we each of us pledge our readiness to return and fight for our country's independence, whenever called upon by our beloved chief. And here we state in answer to the numerous slanders, hints, and insinuendoes, asserting that James Stevens is a British spy, and that he was let out of prison by the British authorities, that the persons who utter these calumnies are considered by our friends at home as enemies of the Irish Republic.

And we further state that Mr. Stevens has been always, and is at the present moment, beloved by the I. R. B. in Ireladd, England and Scotland, and that he has been always considered by them to be a man of the strictest integrity, and a pure and noble patriot.

James O'Sullivan, A., Middleton, Cork; Edward Sheehan, B., Fermoy, Cork; William McEvoy, M. O., Dublin; Charles Ferguson, B., Hollymount, Leitrim; Patrick Walsh, S. Centre, Tipperary; William Collins, A., Aglish, Waterford; William Harkin, B., Tyrone; Patrick Buckley, A., Cork City; Dennis Cromeen, A.; Dublin; Garrett O'Shoughnessy, A., Dublin; John J. Geary, A., Cork City; John Laffin, B., London; Robert Laffin, A., London; Thomas Moore, A., England; Frank O'Shoughnessy, B., Cork; John Coleman, B., Limerick; Thomas Dillon, Engineer Corps, Cork City; James Nolan, Kilkenny; Thomas Campion, Cork City; Denis O'Sullivan, B., Callan, Kilkenny; William Maloney, A., Tipperary; John Bulman, B., Fermoy, Cork; James I. O'Connell, A., Dublin.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of June, 1866, before me.

S. H. THAYER, Jr., Notary Public.

—A young New York lady has recently been married to an Italian duke, at Rome, and is to be hereafter, instead of the dreadful "Mrs.," the Duchess Della Rovere.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

THE TRICHINIASIS IN IOWA.

Curious Charges Against General Kilpatrick.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT SCHENECTADY.

Another Bank Robbery.

FUNERAL OF GEN. CASS.

The Freedmen in Maryland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHNGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.
WASHINGTON, June 26.

Charges Against General Kilpatrick.

Charges are said to have been presented at the State Department affecting the private conduct of ex-Major-General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. It is announced that the Secretary of State will immediately investigate the charges, which, if found to be based on facts, will cause the speedy recall of General Kilpatrick.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the joint resolution to pay the State of Vermont not exceeding $16,500, the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the Rebel movement from Canada in 1864.

The German Sængerfest.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 26.—There is a very large attendance at the German Sængerfest here. Societies from Boston, Worcester, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, have arrived. They were welcomed by salvos of artillery. The 8th Infantry acted as an escort to the societies which arrived in the New York steamer. They were welcomed by Governor Burnside, and acting Mayor Jones. A beautiful evergreen arch, with words of welcome, spans Westminster street. Concerts take place this evening and to-morrow, and on Thursday the Sængers will visit Rocky Point and have a grand clam-bake.

Great Fire at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26.—The greatest and most valuable portion of the Schenectady Locomotive Works were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Several new engines and all the machinery are in ruins. The loss is estimated at $300,000, with an insurance of $75,000. By this disaster five hundred men are thrown out of employment. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Constitutional Amendment.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 26.—In reply to a circular letter from Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Governor Corey, of Maine, has manifested his willingness to convene an extra session of the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in such action to accomplish the same.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton firm at 38@40c. Flour has advanced 5@10c; 4500 bbls sold; State, $6 10@9 80; Ohio, $8 50@13 75; Western, $6 10@9 50; Southern, $10 10@17; Canada, $8 60@13 75.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Cotton is nominal at 34@35 cents. Flour dull, with a declining tendency. Wheat lower and unsettled; Missouri Club, $1 90. Corn easier at 67@76 cents. Oats steady at 91@94 cents. Pork lower; sale of Mess at $33@33 50.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The "Dunderberg"—First Test of her Steam Machinery.

On Saturday morning the fires were lighted under the two forward starboard boilers of the *Dunderberg*, with a view of warming up her machinery, testing the packing, and otherwise making the preliminary arrangements for an engineer's trial at the dock. Steam was kept up during the day, and a moderate but very satisfactory movement of the ponderous engines was tried. These engines were designed by Erastus W. Smith, and built by John Roach & Son, at the Etna Iron Works in this city, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Main, and are very fine specimens of marine engineering. They are horizontal, back-acting, condensing engines of 5000 horse-power, with two 100-inch cylinders and 45 inches stroke of piston. The engines are provided with Allen's patent surface condenser, 10 feet wide, 16 feet long, and 5 feet deep; the air circulating and condensing pumps are worked by independent engines, and each engine has a bilge pump. There are four large blowers for ventilating purposes. The main engines will make about 60 revolutions per minute, ordinary steaming, on a pressure of 25 pounds of steam. The has six main and two donkey boilers. She main boilers are 13 feet deep, 17 feet 6 inches high, and 25 feet 5 inches front. The smoke-pipe is 13 feet in diameter. The furnaces are arranged in two tiers, and the fire-room is one of the best ventilated in the world. Mr. Webb, the constructor, has contracted for a speed of 15 knots per hour. The *Dunderberg* will carry a battery which, for its numbers, exceeds in weight of metal that of any other ship. Her engineer's trial will take place in about one month.

Naval Vessels on a Cruise.

The gunboats *Marblehead*, *Saco*, and *Winnepeg*, with the frigates *Savannah* and *Macedonian*, have started from Annapolis on a summer cruise, manned by cadets from the Naval Academies. The *Winnepeg* has gone to Norfolk to repair machinery.—*New York Tribune.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning. Government bonds continue in good demand at full prices. 5-20s sold largely at from 102¼@103¼, and 6s of 1881 at 110½, an advance of ¼. 96½ was bid for 10-40s and 102¾ for 7·30s. State and City Loans are in fair demand Pennsylvania 5s sold at 92½; new City 6s at 96¼, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 93½.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Little Schuylkill sold at 39, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 25½, a decline of ¼; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¼ for Norristown; 54¼ for Reading; 56½ for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; 30¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Spruce and Pine sold at 39; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 18¼ for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Canal shares continue quiet. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57½, a decline of ½; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 26¼, no change. 33¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 142; 140 was bid for First National; 223 for North America; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 99 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 65 for City; 50 for Commonwealth; 63 for Corn Exchange, and 58 for Union.

Oil shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6@6¼, the former rate a decline of ¼.

Gold was more active this morning, at an advance—opening at 154¾, advanced and sold at 155 at 10 o'clock, 155¾ at 11, 156 at 12 M., and 156¼ at 1 P. M., an advance of 1½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The recent elections held by the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee and St. Paul's Railroad Companies, which have put the management of these properties into the hands of the St. Paul people, completes what was known as the Prairie du Chien 'corner.' It was not a 'corner' at the commencement, but control of the stock was obtained by the St. Paul people, for the purpose of stopping a system of management by which the two roads used about $500,000 annually which should have been used for dividends. Many operators in Wall street, who had no idea that the Prairie du Chien road was so valuable in connection with the St. Paul, sold it largely short, and were badly punished. Some of them might have been ruined if the St. Paul people had been so disposed; but instead of taking the last money from the bears, most liberal settlements were made with parties who were the cases reversed, would not have been indulgent."

The New York *Times* of this morning says:—"The new Tariff bill is reported, but nothing is yet known as to when its provisions are likely to take effect. A private telegram from Washington intimates that the bill will not get through both houses of Congress in season to take effect before the *first of August*. This was the course of legislation in the summer of 1862. The new bill of that session was not perfected in time for the 1st July, and it was therefore made to go into operation the 1st August following. It is possible, however, that the action of Congress may be hastened on the present occasion, and we give the above telegram only as a rumor."

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The money market is sluggishly easy at 4@5 per cent., the lower rate being the prevailing one to first-class borrowers. The wants of the Stock Exchange, owing to the dulness of business, are limited, and the supply of capital seeking employment is therefore in excess of the demand. In the discount line first-class commercial paper is taken at 5@6 per cent., with exceptions at 6@7 for long dates. The statement of the associated banks for the week shows an increase of $1,661,214 in legal-tender notes, of $1,135,261 in loans, and $697,518 in circulation. The deposits have decreased $446,388, owing mainly to a light drain Westward to move the wool crop. The specie has further decreased to the extent of $2,713,209, in consequence of the customs and export demand, and the balance in all the Clearing House banks is now reduced to $8,504,09 6."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

	FIRST BOARD		
$1000	US 6s '81 coup.	110¼	$3000 Pa R 2d mtg 6
$1000	US 5-20s 62	102	$2000 Pa W Ln
$200	do	103	600 sh Lit Sch
$1000	do	103	10 sh Leh Nav
$100	do	103¼	41 sh Pa R
$400	do	103	400 sh Ocean
$5000	do	103¼	500 sh Cata pf
$1000	do	103	200 sh do
$1000	do	103¼	500 sh do
$1000	do 1864 reg.	102¾	100 sh Sch Nv pf
$41	Pa 5s, 1855	92¼	3 sh Phila Bk
$55	do	92¼	200 sh Shamok C
$500	City 6s new Is.	96¼	6 sh Spr & Pine

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	155	155½
American Silver, 4s and 5s	145	147
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12	12¼
" " July, 1864	11¾	12
" " August, 1864	11¼	11¾
" " October, 1864	10	10¼
" " Dec., 1864	9	9¼
" " May, 1865	7¾	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6¾
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6
" " October, 1865	5¼	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 26.—Trade, as usual at this season of the year, is very dull in all departments.

In No. 1 Quercitron Bark no change, but prices are steady at $31@31 50 ₱ ton. 50 hhds. Peterson & Mustard's Bark sold on private terms.

The Flour Market is devoid of spirit there being no demand for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. A few hundred barrels were disposed of at $8 25@9 for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10 75@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11 75@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $6 75 ₱ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a good demand for Wheat, but the transactions are meagre, in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks. 2000 bushels Michigan amber sold on private terms. White ranges from $3 25 to $3 35. Pennsylvania Rye may be quoted at $1 30@1 35. Corn is quiet and has declined. Sales of 2500 bushels Delaware yellow at $1 02 and 800 bushels mixed Western at $1. Oats are moderately active. Sales of 1100 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c; 600 bushels Southern at 79c, and 2500 bushels Western at 63c.

Whisky is unchanged. Pennsylvania sells at $2 24@2 25, and Ohio at $2 28@2 29.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

New Phases of the Mexican Question, Foreign and Domestic.

From the Times

The recent despatches of our Ministers at Vienna and Paris, setting forth the proceedings and purposes of the Austrian and French Governments concerning Mexico, give us renewed assurances of the speedy solution of the Mexican question, so far as the matter of foreign intervention is concerned; but the plots, intrigues, and quarrels of Mexican leaders here, as well as in Mexico itself, open up a prospect of a continuance or recurrence of the old-time troubles of that unhappy country in their most aggravated forms, as soon as ever the foreigners shall have disappeared from its soil.

The despatch of Mr. Motley was satisfactory, so far as the present action of Austria is concerned. He uttered the most energetic protest against the sending of troops from that country to support Maximilian, and the result was that troops were prevented from leaving, while, at the same time, the Austrian Government gave assurances of its purpose to do everything possible to maintain amicable relations with the United States. This was unquestionably known to the French Government, when, at the beginning of this month, Mr. Bigelow had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the result of which was contained in the despatch transmitted to Congress on Friday last. And in giving a repetition of the already reiterated purpose of France to withdraw its army from Mexico, M. Drouyn de Lhuys did so with an emphasis which showed that the doubts which had been thrown upon the Emperor's good faith in this country had not been without effect.

He thought that when France announced to the world that its army should be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified time, the assurance should be deemed sufficient. The French Government, he asserted, made its declaration in good faith, it intends to keep it, and it means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed. To give to these statements all the force that could come by iteration, he repeated them again formally at the close of the interview with Mr. Bigelow, and gave a satisfactory explanation of certain matters which seemed to throw doubt over the accuracy of the original assertion.

We do not see that it is possible for us to ask anything more than this of the French Government, though we confess we are not at all sorry that these latest declarations have been called out from it. They will not only reassure the confidence of the American people, but will put a damper on the schemes of the demagogues who have been attempting to embroil this country, on the pretense of imperial bad faith.

The French Minister made still another statement on this occasion, of no little importance, in view of the possibility of Austria making any attempt in the future to send troops to the support of Maximilian. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, Drouyn de Lhuys repudiated any responsibility or collusion on the part of France. "That," said he emphatically, "was an affair entirely between that Government (the Austrian) and the Mexican, with which France had nothing to do." There is no doubt, we suppose, that there was at one time something like an understanding between France and Austria on this subject. The original purpose of the French Government was to smooth over the rough fact of its withdrawal from Mexico, and modify at least the appearance of a total failure in its schemes, by assisting in the formation of an army which should replace its own, and uphold the crown and empire which France had called into existence.

But whether owing to the determined protests of our Government against *all* foreign intervention in Mexican affairs, and its animosity against *all* the partners in any attempts of the kind, or whether owing to the condition of affairs in Europe which have brought about dubious relations between France and Austria, and taught one as well as the other the necessity of husbanding its strength and resources, we are now definitely assured that France, in withdrawing from Mexico, will not be a partner in, or responsible for, the action of any other European power. We receive the assurance with satisfaction and pleasure, and shall no more doubt the good faith of the French Government in this matter than we have done in reference to its own independent policy.

In view of these renewed assurances of the speedy termination of all foreign interference with our "sister Republic," it is fitting that both Congress and the press should refrain from all nonsense on the subject. It is as easy as it is silly to talk buncombe, and to indulge in empty affronts towards France; but it would better agree with the national credit to exhibit something like self-respecting dignity in the matter.

In the meantime, and pending the exit of the foreigners from Mexico, the Mexican republican leaders are bestirring themselves to take advantage of their new prospects. The trumpets of the factions are again being heard. We in this country are nearer to them now than we ever before have been; for the intense interest we have taken in Mexican affairs during the last few years, and the anxiety exhibited by our people to re-establish republican institutions in Mexico, have given each of its factions a hope of obtaining our countenance and assistance in the struggles of the future. We have not only a prominent emissary of the Imperial Government, and Romero representing Juarez, who holds on to the Presidency though his term of office has expired, but we have Ortega, the claimant, and moreover the legitimate constitutional claimant of the Presidency, and we have Santa Anna, the most noted of Mexican leaders, and the most dangerous of Mexican factionists.

They carry on their quarrels here, preparatory to their opportunity of again renewing them in Mexico. Santa Anna has issued an address to the Mexican nation, filled with all the peculiarities of Mexican *pronunciamentos*, though counselling unity of action among the people and their leaders. The response of the other representative Mexicans here is in the shape of denunciation of Santa Anna as a traitor, and refusal to take any part with him in any scheme. And so the squabbles of the factions and their leaders go on, and no glimmering of hope appears arriving at such a state of things as will produce peace and freedom for Mexico in the future. The foreigner and his Government depart, but who and what will take their place?

The Duty.

From the Tribune.

Gold still flutters between 160 and 180—at 153 on Saturday—and no prospect of a fall! During the last six weeks we exported $40,389,322! In other words, we exported $40,000,000 more of gold than we imported, with calming influences on the London market perhaps, but with what influence on America? The premium fluttering towards 160 must answer.

In the meantime all business seems to be chaos—chaos with double and single entry. Prudent merchants find it hard to buy at a safe commission, or to sell at a safe profit. Shrewd money dealers reap large gains, and Wall street once more revels in a war delirium of gold gambling. We hear of combinations to affect the price of gold, to put it up and put it down, to damage national credit, to create a panic. The war has been over for sixteen months, the country is gaining new strength, and yet our currency, our commerce, our business, the laws of trade, the rich man's cargoes and the poor man's loaf, are still at the mercy of desperate men who seek personal gain no matter how many suffer.

Where must this end? If we sail a ship above Niagara Falls, and steer direct for the rapids, its logical fate is easily comprehended. If we continue exporting gold at the rate of $380,000,000 a year, we know that a crisis must come. This export represents American produce and labor—undersold, superseded, destroyed by foreign produce and labor. It means that rather than develop our own resources and spend $380,000,000 on American industry, we prefer to import foreign manufactures and pay from 60 to 70 per cent. additional premium for the luxury!

Sooner or later this must stop. Let us be wise now, and the end may be a lesson for good, a sadly learned lesson, but no more. We must have a tariff that will put a dam upon this vast gold flood. We must have a duty upon every article that we can make in America. Our currency must be contracted. Without this, protection is a mockery—a mere reaper's song—and of no permanent value. The people insist that the wages of labor shall not be sixty or seventy per cent. less than the value of labor—that an hour of hard work shall receive its value in hard gold. Congress has the main part of this to do. Let the duty be done!

The Sent of the German War.

From the World.

Now that the "concomitancy of things" makes it infinitely probable that we shall soon be hearing, from beyond the Atlantic, that dismal, deafening thunder of hostile guns for four long years so sadly familiar to us in our own hemisphere, it is desirable that we should form to ourselves some definite image of the theatre on which this new and formidable war is about to be fought out. Discussion as to its origin has dropped from the order of the day. Behind Count Bismark and his wily ambition, on the one side; behind the Kaiser, Francis Joseph, and his arrogant impatience, on the other, lie and have been working propulsive forces set in motion long before either Bismark or Francis came to the front of power.

These forces have brought about now at last the collision which they have long been preparing, and upon that collision the attention of mankind bids fair, for some months to come, to be concentrated. Its first and most resounding shock is likely to occur in Silesia—in that ancient and splendid Silesia, over which the founder of Prussian greatness did such desperate battles for years with the stoutest-hearted sovereign, albeit a woman, who ever wielded the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. Much of what Carlyle says concerning this same Silesia, and concerning the pertinacity with which Maria Theresa clung to it long after it had been trebly lost to her, has a by no means indirect application to the secret springs of the course of Austria at the present time.

"It was in Maria Theresa's incurable sorrow at the loss of Silesia," says the historian of Frederic the Great, "and her unextinguishable hope to reconquer it, that this and all Friedrich's other wars had their origin. Twice she had signed peace with Friedrich, and solemnly ceded Silesia to him; but that, too, with the imperial lady was by no means a thing to the business. Not that she meant to break her treaties—far from her such a thought in the conscious form. Practically, she reckoned to herself, these treaties would come to be broken, as treaties do not endure forever, and then, at the good moment, she did purpose to be ready. Silesia back to us: the Pragmatic sanction complete in every point. Was not that our dear father's will; monition of all our fathers and their patriotisms and traditionary heroisms; and, in fact, the behest of gods and men?"

This was Austria's way of looking at Silesia and the loss of it, a hundred and ten years ago. All the circumstances attending the political crisis of the hour in Europe tend to bring Austria into the same way of looking at Silesia and the loss of it to-day. All Europe is denouncing, and for ten years past has been denouncing, treaties as solemn as those which gave Silesia to Frederick the Great. Austria, to whom the deliberate will of Europe, in those preternaturally solemn conclaves of 1814 and 1815, at Vienna, gave Lombardy and Venice, has been summoned, in all sorts of ways, to acknowledge herself a sinner and a scandal to the age for still holding Venice after having been bombarded and bayoneted out of Lombardy. If fifty years of possession, then, under the public law of Europe do not consecrate the Austrian authority in Italy, why should a century of possession under the public law of Europe, the Austrians may fairly ask, consecrate the Prussian authority in Silesia? In all Germany and the lands adjacent, there is no richer prize of war to be found than this same province. Interposed between the Russian kingdom of Poland to the northeast and the Austrian kingdoms of Moravia and Bohemia to the southwest, it is richer both in natural resources and the developed industry of its inhabitants than either of its imperial neighbors. Its capital, Breslau, is the second city of Prussia, both in wealth and in population. In an area of but little more than twice the size of Massachusetts, Silesia contained, in 1861, a population nearly equal to that of the State of New York, making it the most densely populated of the eleven provinces of Prussia, with the exception of the Rhenish provinces between Cologne and Coblentz.

The Catholic and the Protestant elements are almost exactly balanced within its borders, while on the point of race the German element greatly preponderates throughout the whole province, although in its four millions of inhabitants are embraced nearly eight hundred thousand Poles in the "Governments" of Oppeln and Breslau, and about fifty thousand Moravians in the same districts. The western portion of the province is netted over by a very complete system of railways, and the manufactures, and especially the woollen and cotton manufactures of Silesia hold one of the highest places in the scale of continental industry.

Now, though it will be by no means an easy task for Austria to wrest from her ambitious northern neighbor a region so valuable in itself, and so important from its position to any power aspiring after predominance in Germany; and though it is far from doubtful that Russia, at least, among the great neutral powers, would be extremely unwilling to see Austria thrust her arm so far forward towards the centre of Northern Europe as it would be thrust by the possession of Silesia, still it is obvious that Austria, being actually launched into a Germanic war, can have nothing better worth striking for than this magnificent prize. Along the frontiers of Silesia her great "Army of the North" has been concentrated, three hundred thousand strong, under the command of her most trusted soldier, Field-Marshal Von Benedek.

To the defense of Silesia, Prussia has been pushing forward the finest host she has ever brought into the field, a host probably not much, if at all, inferior in numbers to the army it is destined to encounter; less formidable, as military critics tell us, in the element of cavalry, but much more formidable in that element of artillery which has recently become the most important arm of a national military power. Between these two grand armies the real and decisive campaign on the coming summer is likely to be fought out. The sympathy which is felt in Western Europe and in this country for the Italians and the Italian cause, will, of course, attract public attention very strongly to the warlike operations which may take place to the southward of the Alps.

But while we should be the last people in the world to disparage the valor and the enthusiasm of the Italian race, it must be admitted that the new kingdom of Victor Emanuel is destined to play a secondary part in the purely military history of the impending struggle, although it may well be that in the end the attitude and the necessities of Italy will exert a commanding and decisive influence upon the political results of the war. And whether the actual outbreak of hostilities come with a collision between the Prussian power on the Baltic and the isolated Austrian corps of Von Gablenz, now retreating out of Holstein; or with a revolutionary explosion in Venetia, Friuli, or the Italian Tyrol, the war will really begin in dread earnest only when the standards of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollern shall be dashed together in battle within the azure shadows of the historical Giant Mountains and upon the verdant plains of Silesia.

The Emperor's Letter.

From the Daily News.

We published yesterday the essential parts (all that the London papers contain) of a very important letter which Napoleon III. has addressed to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which was read to the Corps Legislatif on the 12th instant. In this letter the Emperor tells, with unwonted plainness, the "plan" which, had the conference met, he would have proposed for maintaining the peace of Europe; and a very comprehensive and vastly important "plan" it was—embracing in its detail nothing less than the extension of France to the Rhine; the establishment of better geographical boundaries for Prussia; the cession of Venetia to Italy; and the maintenance of Austria's "great position in Europe" by compensating her with other territory for the loss of her Italian province. He expresses the belief that France will not have to draw her sword, but significantly adds:—"No question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France. Confident in her right, and calm in her strength, she will continue to observe an attentive neutrality." The letter seems to have received the unqualified endorsement of the Corps Legislatif, which, despite the efforts of M. Thiers and others, refused to discuss it by the decisive vote of 202 to 34.

The Demoralization of the Present Congress—A Change Demanded.

From the Herald.

The present Congress, like the "Praise-God-Barebones Parliament" of the old English Roundheads, is destined, we fear, to leave behind it anything but a good reputation. It has given us all the professions and pretenses of piety and patriotism of the old remorseless Puritan fanatic; but it has also betrayed his hypocrisy, deceptions, and utterly selfish designs. The crop-haired Massachusetts conventicle, with that peculiar and godly nasal twang of the Pilgrim Fathers, which resolved "First, that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; secondly, that the saints shall inherit the earth; and, thirdly and lastly, that we are the saints," appear to have laid down the platform which the dominant party of this Congress adopted with their first preliminary caucus in December last, and seem determined to die by.

Thus, in the caucus organization of the two houses, a pretty broad issue was raised against President Johnson and his Southern restoration policy before anything was known of the particular views, measures, and recommendations embodied in his annual message. When the message appeared it commanded universal respect, at home and abroad. Not even the most implacable radicals could find anything in it upon which to hang an accusation of treachery or bad faith against its author. While organized against him at first, and in perfect contempt of his labors in the way of Southern reconstruction, the radical majority still flattered themselves that, with skilful handling, this apparently self-willed Tennessee tailor could be more easily managed than the mild but resolute Illinois rail-splitter. But some inklings from the White House on the district negro suffrage movement first set a rough edge on the teeth of the radicals; and then the veto of that Freedmen's Bureau bill of abominations swept away their shallow pretenses of conciliation and harmony.

From that day to this the wrath of the radicals against Mr. Johnson has been manifested on every available occasion and with still increasing bitterness, until at length, as in the late Maine Republican State Convention, as if the vocabulary of denunciations were exhausted, we find President Johnson and his policy as completely ignored as the administration of John Tyler. The pretense of supporting Johnson and Congress at the same time has simply been dropped as a game which has been played out.

The violent denunciations of the radicals of this Congress, however, have done a world of mischief in the demoralization of the Republican party in both Houses. What else could be expected, when men become sufficiently demoralized themselves as representatives of the American people, to vilify and denounce the President, in the style of "old Thad. Stevens," as a usurper who, if he had flourished in the place of Charles the First, of England, would have met the same fate; or who can deliberately abuse him by the hour, after the style of Ingersoll, of Illinois, as "a traitor," "a miserable pretender," "a renegade," "a deserter to the enemy," etc.? Nor is it surprising that from their abuse of the President (and all of it under the Speaker's indulgence) they should turn to abusing each other, or the opposition members around them, or any one else happening to come in their way. Nor is it to be wondered at that these billingsgate amusements in the House should lead to such disgraceful scenes of personal violence outside as the affair between Rousseau and Grinnell.

The "barbarism of slavery" before the Rebellion was the scapegoat upon which were packed all the vicious habits, scenes, and characters turning up in Congress. But now that slavery is gone and the "slave power" is unrepresented, how are we to account for the scandalous doings which now so frequently occur in both houses?

We can furnish only this explanation:—That the dominant party in Congress, like the old Democratic party in the epoch of its extreme corruption and decline and fall, has become so far demoralized by the spoils, and public plunder, and lust for power, as to be indifferent to the rules of official decorum, and reckless of the consequences of the means employed to obtain its ends. Is such a Congress as this to be respected? Are such disgraceful scenes as those which have marked this session, especially in the House of Representatives, to pass unrebuked by the people? It is for the people now to consider, and it will be for them to determine in the coming Northern State elections.

A new House of Representatives, of new men fresh from the people, is greatly needed to check the excesses and revolutionary tendencies of the radicals. It we can have no change in the prevailing radical ideas of Congress in the interval to the next Presidential election, and it is very probable that after it the people will not be much troubled with elections requiring their judgment in reference to the policy of the Government or the heir to the next succession. We must have a revolution at the polls, or we may look for a revolution in our system of Government, moving it beyond the reach of the people save at the point of the bayonet.

—It is currently reported that M. Gustave Dore has finished the designs for an edition of Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," which was translated into French prose for his use. Whether this be so or not, he is actively at work at an illustrated edition of La Fontaine's "Fables," and goes frequently to the Jardin des Plantes to study the habits and postures of some of the animals he has to draw. It is being published in parts at the price, in Paris, of half a franc per part. Some of the illustrations which have been published are almost if not quite equal to those of Kaulbach in his edition of "Reineke Fuchs." In the same manner is being issued "Le Capitaine Fracasse," the amusing story of Theopaile Gautier, with wood-cuts designed by Dore.

—Oriental literature has recently received an important addition from the press of Paris:—"Grammaire Comparee des Langues Indo-Europeennes, comprenant le Sanscrit, le Zend, l'Armenien, le Grec, le Latin, le Lithuanien, l'ancien Slave, le Gothique et l'Allemand, par Francois Bopp, traduite sur la deuxieme edition et precedee d'une introduction par M. Michel Breal, charge du cours de grammaire comparee au College de France." The first volume has just been issued from the "Imprimerie Imperiale," and the entire work will consist of four volumes.

—An interesting collection of ancient manuscripts written by the early French reformers of the first books printed by the propagators of the Protestant faith, and of medals and portraits bearing on the early history of the Reformation, is to be exhibited in Paris by the Societe de l'Histoire des Protestants Francais.

—83 cents a bushel for green peas in Baltimore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of the Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866.
NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SEWER RENTS.
Extract of an ordinance approved May 3 A. D. 1855:—Section 4. The annual rent shall be payable in advance at the office of the Department of Highways, and upon all rents paid before the 1st of April in any year a deduction of five per cent. shall be made; and if any such rent shall remain unpaid on the first day of July in any year, the License Clerk shall notify the Commissioner of Highways for the district, who shall cause the drain to be disconnected from the culvert, and suit be instituted for the recovery of such rent; and after such drain shall have been detached, it shall not be again connected until payment be made of all arrears, and the sum of three dollars for expenses incurred.
THOMAS M. TRIGG,
6 23 stuth3t License Clerk.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. S. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 13th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.
All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.
WILLIAM OVINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.
FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866 6 19 tu6w*

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number, of United States loan due the 1st July, 1866 are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for the amount so presented, upon the morning of the 2d proximo.
N. S. BROWNE,
6 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 6 22 tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The Interest on City Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866.
HENRY BUMM,
6 21 6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
6 21 6t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

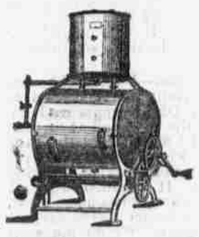
NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors.
BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Miraculeurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 §

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 § No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 §

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)
A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.
Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. 6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 35 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. LEVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 10 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. Mc LENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon 3 23 1mrp

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

KLEIN'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS.
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 5 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. 5 6 2mrp

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
It anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation on such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis
BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 7

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 1 19m

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, THARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 200 N. SECOND Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

FAIRMOUNT PARK—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.—Fairmount Park at the present time is the great centre of attraction for thousands of our citizens. The green grass and the grateful shade of the numerous trees scattered all over the Park afford a delightful retreat to those whose business prevents them from seeking the sea breezes or the comforts of other watering places. During the present season the main drive, from the entrance on Coates street to the spring, has been widened about thirty feet, and elevated about four feet above the level of last season. This work required about 75,000 loads of dirt, gravel, etc. Another fine improvement has been the placing of granite steps from the fountain which faces the Brown street entrance to the old mansion house. The places excavated to allow of this change have been turned into beautiful terraces and nicely sodded.

Two handsome walks have also been made to the fountain, and the old unsightly footpaths which disfigured the ground covered with sod. Yesterday the work of staking out the ground on which a stone wall is to be erected along the river front of the Park was commenced. This wall will commence at Turtle Rock, near the house of the skating club, and terminate in front of the boat-houses, a distance of 500 feet. It will be seven feet high, including four feet under water, and two and a half feet wide, and when backed in with earth, it will add about five acres to the area of the Park. The stone for this wall is now being blasted from the rock near Girard Avenue Bridge, and which at the present time obstructs the carriage-way at that point. All the openings in the fence now around the Park are to be filled with gates, and at the entrance from Coates street a handsome arched gateway is to be put up. When this work is completed the Commissioner of City Property will have a bell rung at 9 P. M. for the purpose of notifying visitors that the Park is about to be closed for the night, and all persons found on the grounds after 10 o'clock will be arrested.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Guardians of the Poor met yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday last, at 2862; same time last year, 2514; increase, 348. The admissions since last report were 214; births, 7; deaths, 34; discharges, 155; elopements, 62; indentured, 1; white men's outward, 327; colored men's do., 28; colored women's out ward, 39; insane department, 591; number of men employed, 363; healthy males under 60, 132. Total males, 1298. Total females, 1594.

The Steward reported the house receipts for the last two weeks at $51·50. The Outdoor Agent reported collections for support cases at $331; emigrant tax, $728. The Treasurer reported having paid into the city treasury $2056·90.

A communication was received from Mr. George Remsen, accompanied with the gift of a number of volumes for the Insane Department. A resolution of thanks for the same was adopted by the Board.

The Steward's requisitions were approved.

The resignation of Mr. Taylor, a member of the Board, was read and accepted.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in July.

A PRETENDED DETECTIVE.—Recorder Eneu yesterday held in $1500 bail a man named John Moore. A gentleman named J. P. Hays, living at No. 1305 Vine street, preferred the charge. A few weeks since a gentleman named Bethel disappeared. A liberal reward was offered for his discovery. Moore applied to Mr. Hays and requested permission to undertake the search. He stated that he was a detective, acting under the authority of the Mayor, and was experienced in his business. Of course his proposition met with a ready assent. He pretended to institute inquiry in the course taken by Mr. Bethel. He traced that gentlemen to West Philadelphia, to Pittsburg, and finally to New York. Then he demanded Mr. Bethel's money to continue the search. This led to his arrest. It is stated that he has been operating in this manner for a long time. Detective Franklin testified that he had been annoyed for the past two months by complaints against the pretended detectives. Recorder Eneu held Moore to answer.

FIGHT AT SMITH'S ISLAND — WAITER STABBED.—Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred between a waiter at Smith's Island, and a man named James Moriarity. It is stated that Moriarity refused to pay for a glass of beer, and also used some opprobrious words, which so incensed the waiter that he threw a glass of beer in Moriarity's face. Moriarity then left the Island, and it is said came to the city, purchased a large pocket-knife, and then returned to the Island, making threats of what he intended to do. On reaching the grounds he sought out the waiter and aimed a blow with his knife, but fortunately his arm was caught, and the force of the blow was broken, but not sufficiently, however, to prevent the knife entering the waiter's side. The wound inflicted is an ugly one, but it is not considered dangerous. Moriarity was arrested, as well as a companion of his, and both were locked up at the Central Station to await a hearing to day.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the Rooms last evening. It was the first meeting since the return of the delegates from the National Convention recently held in Albany, New York, and Mr. Wanamaker gave an account of the proceedings, and spoke of the warm reception the delegates had met with from the people of Albany. The occasion was spoken of as one of great interest by Mr. Wanamaker and others, and as likely to be productive of good to the cause of religion. One of the speakers alluded to a trip made by some of the delegates to Montreal and Quebec, and said that as the Convention will meet next year in Montreal, an opportunity will be afforded the members and friends of the Association to enjoy a most delightful excursion.

PROTECTING THE SQUARES.—On Sunday last fourteen young men were arrested in Franklin Square, on a charge of insulting females. Mr. Dixey, the Commissioner of City Property, being determined to put an end to the nuisance, called upon the Mayor and he has instructed his officers to arrest all parties found guilty of the offense.

FLAG RECEPTION.—The Sub-Committee on Parade of the State Flag Reception request of the citizens the use of their private carriages, in which to convey the female orphans of the soldiers in the procession on the Fourth.

FACTORY ACCIDENT.—William Prestville, while at work yesterday, at the Lackawanna Print Works, had an arm broken by having it caught in the machinery. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, will administer the rite of confirmation this evening, at the Church of the Messiah, Port Richmond, in this city.

Sketch of a Well-known Railroad Man.

"Truxton," the correspondent of the Fishkill (New York) *Standard*, in a recent letter, gives the following sketch of Mr. William H. Gatzmer. Those of our readers who are acquainted with that gentleman will readily recognize the description:—

William H. Gatzmer, the managing agent and financial officer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, is one of those leading and superior men that control and regulate the business and commerce of the country. He was originally from Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey. When quite a lad he came to New York in search of fortune, and was employed in 1829 by Messrs. Robert L., John C., and Edwin A. Stevens, as clerk on board of the first and ever famous Hudson River steamer *North America*. After the Messrs. Stevens sold her and their other boats on the Hudson, Mr. Gatzmer was transferred to the Raritan River boats, belonging to the same parties, who soon discovered that his intelligence, his courtesy, honesty, and integrity could only be equalled by his wonderful mathematical and financial talent; and he was taken from the steamboats about 1835, and placed as chief clerk of the Camden and Amboy Company in Philadelphia, where he still remains, having been appointed in 1840 to the principal agency. Mr. Gatzmer is of small, but wiry frame, being nothing but a bundle of sinews, as it were, capable, however, of great mental and physical endurance, the equanimity of his temper (with such responsibilities and the often perplexing questions arising from the very nature of such a huge concern with all its branches over the State of New Jersey, and part of Pennsylvania) is never destroyed, or its serenity disturbed. He recuperates his physical powers by retiring to his elegant country-seat at Tacony, on the Delaware, eight miles from Philadelphia, every afternoon, and returning to his office in the morning, buoyant and refreshed. There are in Philadelphia but few men who possess such business faculties, such a just and generous nature, and who seldom comes in collision with others, being held in the highest esteem by all with whom he has dealings or connections, officially or socially.

Maximilian's Heir.

There is no American man or woman who would not hail with pleasure news of the enforced departure of Maximilian from Mexico, to which consummation events seem slowly but surely tending. But their gratification would be as nothing in comparison with the joy which such intelligence would convey to one American lady; as she might then hope for a speedy reunion with a loved and only child, from which she is now cruelly separated. We refer to Madame Alice Iturbide (formerly Miss Greene, of Rosedale, near Georgetown, in this District, now wife of the lineal successor to the throne of Mexico), whose son was adopted (!) by Maximilian a few months since, the child being then about two and a half years old.

As the facts in regard to this matter have not been generally understood in this country, and have been the subject of much ignorant and more or less intentional misrepresentation, we propose to briefly review some of the attending circumstances in this extraordinary case.

The child was already a great favorite with many of the oldest and best families—the loyalists—of Mexico. Maximilian was not. The adoption of this child, therefore, as his heir, would, he conceived, be a powerful element in strengthening his waning cause, and would enable him to form a native party friendly to his interests. Whether the idea originated with Maximilian or Napoleon is not known, but it was promptly acted on. Extraordinary means were used to get the parents' consent to part with the child. The father steadfastly persisted in his opposition to the scheme throughout; but the mother, overcome by the promise of a brilliant future for her son, urged by her husband's brother (Augustin Iturbide), and others of the family, goaded by the intimation that the child would be taken, with or without her consent, and never dreaming that the adoption of the infant by the Emperor would lead to her immediate separation from it, reluctantly signed a document giving her consent. She thought her child would have a mother's care; at least until it was old enough to be sent to Europe to be educated. Imagine her consternation and grief on receiving, the day after her son was taken to the palace, an intimation from official sources that the air of Mexico was unwholesome for the Iturbide family, and that a speedy trip to Europe might be beneficial to them.

The banished family at once prepared to comply with the Imperial mandate, and hurriedly packing up such necessary articles as could be conveniently transported, started without delay for the seacoast, the mother almost frantic. At Puebla her grief became unendurable, and determined to make an effort to recover her child, she at once returned to the City of Mexico and appealed to the Emperor to allow her either to take her son, or to live with him at the palace. The only answer she received was a peremptory order to leave the country. Almost heart-broken she came to the United States, and appealed to the authorities here, but in consequence of her written consent to the Emperor's adoption of the child, no action could be taken. Resolved to leave no stone unturned to accomplish the one object she had in view, she proceeded at once to Paris to appeal to the French Emperor. She is still in the capital of France, and has had from Louis Napoleon partial promises from time to time, which have encouraged her to hope for a reunion with her child at no distant period. Hope deferred makes the heart sick, it is said, and Mrs. Iturbide having lost all confidence in Napoleon and in Maximilian, is now about to return to this country with her object unaccomplished.

The child is well cared for by Maximilian, and receives the treatment of a prince. It has a suite of rooms assigned to it, and numerous attendants, and takes an airing every fine day in the royal equipage. Americans writing from the city of Mexico describe the little one as a bright, intelligent, handsome boy, about three years old, with an unmistakable North American—in other words, Yankee—stamp of features and expression. No matter what were the motives for the adoption of the child, the act was in itself unobjectionable, but the banishment of the Iturbide family, and the separation of mother and infant, were tyrannical and cruel; and Mrs. Iturbide, who is nearly allied to many old and prominent families here and in Maryland, has the entire sympathy of this community in her trouble.—*Washington Star.*

A Dreadful Calamity—Two Young Ladies Found Dead in a Vault.

One of the most shocking and lamentable casualties we were ever called upon to chronicle, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 19th, occurred yesterday afternoon. About half-past 2 o'clock, Miss Jennie Brown, daughter of Dr. W. W. Brown, residing on Madison street, a few doors below Eleventh street, together with Miss Sallie Hart, a young lady spending the day with her, left the parlor, and their absence was not noticed by Mrs. Brown until a lady caller, about an hour and a half subsequently, went to the privy, and, returning, told Mrs. Brown that there was no floor in the out house. Mrs. Brown immediately suspected the dire calamity that had befallen her daughter and friend, and gave the alarm. As soon as possible, and after considerable trouble, the bodies of the unfortunate young girls were taken from the horrible pit in which their happy lives were sacrificed.

Miss Brown was eighteen years of age, and was to have been married very soon. Miss Hart was a year older than her friend, and boarded with her mother at Mr. Moore's, on Broadway. Mrs. Hart was absent from the city on a day's visit to a friend living a few miles in the country. Both were prepossessing young ladies, and great favorites with their circle of associates. Coroner Gill held an inquest upon the bodies, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts. The dreadful fate of these young girls points a moral which should carry horror to every household in the city, and which should incite the municipal authorities to an investigation of the safety of a thousand structures similar to that in which this tragedy occurred. This out-house was a common weather-boarded thing, set over a circular bricked-up vault some thirty feet in depth, and about half-filled. In rainy weather this vault used to fill up and then overflow into the cellar of the house. This, however, had not long since been remedied by the proprietor of the premises. The floor of the house rested upon a thin board, just resting upon the sides of the vault, and had evidently dry-rotted until, in falling, the whole floor, with its living freight, passed into the vault below. Originally the structure should not have been tolerated. It was unsafe when first built.

—The last and most ingenious device invented for the purpose of enabling the ladies to delude men by deceitful show is called a *palpitator*. It is an artificial bosom, made with a steel frame, which encloses a bellows operated by clock-work. The machinery gives that portion of the bosom which is intended to be looked upon a gentle heaving motion about twenty times in a minute. The effect is said to be wonderful.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between sixth and Seventh	$ 8,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near F	10,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north of	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $150 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	53,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
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Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and state of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
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Lock Box No. 32.

Refer, by permission, to
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UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1	Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1	Gift in Greenbacks	30,000
5	Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10	Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5	Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1	Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1	Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50	Gifts in Real Estate 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $100	50,000
50	Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
		$292,200
19,876	other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
	Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

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5 Tickets	1 address	$ 4·50	40 Tickets	1 address	$35 00
10	do	do	9·00	50 do	43·00
20	do	do	17·00	100 do	85 00
30	do	do	26·25	Send stamp for postage.	

In every case send the name of each ticket holder with full address as to Post Office, county and state. Money may be sent at our risk by Express Draft, Post Office Order or registered letter.

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No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.
(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT street.
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AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
A choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Engagement of the great conjurer and Pianist,
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.
The Manageress has the gratification of announcing that, in consequence of the marked and prodigious success which attended his performances during his previous visit, she has succeeded in inducing him to return to Philadelphia for a brief season, and give a second series of his
POPULAR SOIREES
for which an Entirely New Programme has been prepared, and will be presented
THIS EVENING
in which he will develop the Inexplicability of Magic, the Poetry of Music, the Comedy of Melody, the Secrets of Mystery, in his own unrivalled manner; displaying in its totality a most Marvellous Mystical and Musical Programme of Miracles, Fun, Harmony and Common Sense.
Mr. ROBERT HELLER will produce upon this occasion, for the first time in Philadelphia, his great Pantomimic Extravaganza, entitled
THE SCARLET SPIRIT;
Or, MLLE. CHRISTOPHILIS LELICOSE!
and many other entirely Original Novelties and specialties which have never yet been produced in this city, including the wonderful
ANTHROPOGLOSSIS.
Mr. HELLER will also perform new Musical Selections upon the magnificent Steinway grand pianoforte, which has been sent by express from the manufactory for his special use.
For details of entertainment see small bills of the day.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8. 6 25 6t

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
THIS EVENING,
and Every Night during the week, the Original, World-Renowned and Only
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
from No. 472 Broadway, New York.
NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.....Proprietors
PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
Monster Concert—Record I'm in Luck, New Ballad—The Flutamagideras—Magic Echo—Moran's Carpet Bag—Gavotte from Tyrol—Long heel and toe logy—Scenes from Jack Cade—Teeth Extracted by Colton's Gas—Fife and Drum Major—Han-i-an-e Brothers—Who Can Find Us Low," and "the Bryants' Specialty.
BRYANT'S ELEPHANT
Doors open at 7¾ o'clock. Commence at 8.
Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Box office open all day.
NO CHARGE for securing seats.
MATINEE—SATURDAY At 2 o'clock. 6 26

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING
The Gorgeous Spectacle in four parts, of the
NAIADQUEEN.
After long and expensive preparation.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
Picturesque Moonlight View of the Rhine
HAUNT OF THE NAIADS.
Waters of Silver bear up numberless Naiads.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
The Treasures of the Mighty Rhine Discovered.
THE CAVERNS OF RICHES.
Magical Transformation to the Glittering and Stalactistic Hall of the Naiads—Scene Last, THE RHINE—This vast scene rises and discovers
THE THRONE OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON.
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ALL NUMBER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
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Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
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MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

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COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
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PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 29 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT, }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 6 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
100 000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	94 375 00
	Treasury Notes	
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 555
94,000	State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan	53 280
25 000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20 000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23 750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,780 00
8,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,700	148 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,880 00
5 800	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,860 00
	Real Estate	30 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 811 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,248 630 18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 843 18
Premiums	1,162,008 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

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OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

Our Modern Gladiatorial Sports.

We have grown to be prudish in our criticisms of the morality of the ancients. We have gradually become virtuous censors, sitting in judgment on the tastes and diversions of the old Romans and scholarly Greeks of classic days. With holy horror we view the history of the gladiatorial sports. The reformed Christianity of our age reads with mental indignation and disgust the story of the crowds assembled to witness the death battles of fellow-men. The painful details shock us, and we wonder how it was possible that men so intelligent could tolerate and even reward the victims in these barbarous games—games in which human life was sacrificed to hasten the flight of time and wile away the tedious hours of an afternoon. Still later we find in Spain the bull-fights, which disgraced the records of that country, and the depraving effect of which was found in the low standard of culture and morality. There is something positively painful in the thought of having a man engage in a deadly battle with a brute in order to entertain his opponent's inferiors. We have prided ourselves that the civilization of our age had eradicated the temper which would tolerate such disgraceful exhibitions. Moralists have shown to their own satisfaction that the enlargement of our views has been followed by a spirit which could illy brook such an insult to our common humanity. We look down on the ancients from the sublime heights of our self-esteem, and, like self-righteous Pharisees, thank God we are not such as they were.

Yet, within the last few days, within sight of the dome of our National Capitol, so near that the rising sun almost threw the shadow of the pile upon the spot, a contest came off which, compared to which the gladiatorial arena and the Spanish bull-fight, was as the classic poems of Ovid to the doggrel verse of some newspaper Jenkins. A prize fight, after previous announcement for days, was consummated in the presence of a large concourse of citizens who gathered to enjoy the sight. Nor were the spectators all men from the lower walks of life; but some, whose official position should have taught them more self-respect, were gathered around the ring, listening to the barbarous jargon of the "mill," and applauding the blows that drew blood. Not only was it known that it would take place days in advance, and not only was it contemplated, but certain newspapers, representatives and mirrors of the sentiments of the age sent special correspondents to give all the details to their thousand readers. So great was the interest that it became a matter of news, and we were compelled by the action of our contemporaries to join in the general publication. If it be indeed true, that in the daily journals is found the reflex of the feelings of the times, what a comment will it be on the degeneracy of this generation, that the principal *newspaper* of the country found it proper to devote columns after columns to all the harrowing and disgusting "rounds" which went to make up the sport.

The appearance of the contestants after the forty odd rounds was too sickening, according to eye-witnesses, to be borne. One spectator told us that the faces of each looked like raw meat, and added, that altogether the fight was the *best* we have had for some time. Had it happened that Pennsylvania had been the site of the encounter, we hope it would have been prevented. As it was in the capital of the nation, it was allowed to go on without interruption, and the vanquished allowed to fall so weak as to be unable to stand, with both eyes blinded, and presenting a horrible evidence of the brutality of our tastes. When all was over and the stakes deposited, the authorities hastened to the spot and arrested the conquered and a number of the spectators. It was natural for us to suppose, under such circumstances, that the prisoners would have been so punished as to act as an example and a terror to those who might hereafter feel inclined to patronize such sports. On the contrary, however, on them was imposed the enormous fine of twenty dollars, and that founded on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. With such legislation and such a punishment, how can we expect the Christianity of the age, unaided by the force of law, to protect the good and restrain any exhibition of the malignant passions of the worst class of our community?

Massachusetts and Her Defamers.

The *Age* has made a discovery. It cries "Eureka!" It has found out that Massachusetts, good old Massachusetts, that shed the first blood in the war of the Revolution, and the first in the war of the Rebellion; Massachusetts, whose every citizen stands equal before the law; Massachusetts, that gives every child in her midst a good education, without money and without price; Massachusetts, the model republic, the best, freest, and most enlightened Commonwealth on the face of God's earth; Massachusetts once held slaves, whipped Quakers, and sold babies—and, it might have added, burned witches! The *Age* has read Mr. Moore, and Mr. Moore says so. Well, *What of it? What of it?* we repeat. "Why, these are bad things!" Certainly—and so Massachusetts found out long ago, and put a stop to them. "Massachusetts ought to be ashamed of such things." Certainly—and she is, all except her sham Democrats of the *Age* stripe. The difference between Massachusetts and the *Age* is this—that whereas Massachusetts found out, about a hundred years ago, that slavery, and woman-whipping, and baby-selling are wicked, cruel, and disgraceful things, and so put a stop to them thenceforth and forever within her limits, *the Age hasn't found it out yet!* That's all. If the *Age* could have its way, slavery, and woman-whipping, and baby-selling would to-day be in full blast in one half the States of this Union. Yes, and in Pennsylvania, too. The ideas of justice and right entertained by the *Age* breed of politicians are just on a par with those discarded by Massachusetts a century ago!

Our Congressional Saturdays.

One of the greatest farces in our legislative system is the comedy which is enacted in the House of Representatives on every Saturday. Upon entering the hall the visitor is impressed with the belief that the House is not sitting. It is certain that there is no quorum present. Thirty members would be a liberal average of attendance. The Speaker places a substitute in the chair and disappears. The members gather in groups, talk loud, and gesticulate, while one of their number performs the principal part, and delivers a speech. We say delivers it through courtesy, for as far as its being either audible or interesting, he might as well remain quiet. No one pays the slightest attention. There is no audience in the gallery. There is no listener on the floor, and for any one uninitiated in the system to see a man talking to nobody and gesticulating to the frescoed ceiling, must be the perfection of a comedy.

The object of this setting aside a certain day for the ventilation of ideas is a growth of our political system. A Representative must make at least one speech, in order to satisfy his constituents. It matters not whether he has anything to say, whether his ideas are original or of the least importance, a speech must be made. Such being the necessity, it is a wise discretion which sets apart one particular day in which all this superfluous waste of words can be swept through the halls of Congress, and not interfere with the regular business. It is rare, indeed, for any leading member to deliver his address on this speech-making day. They select an opportunity when a bill comes before the House in regular order, and their address is tolerated. It is only such as have to speak to satisfy their all-wise constituents that hurry through it on the most convenient opportunity. We should think that a much better plan would be that now becoming more generally adopted, of allowing members merely to read the opening passage of the speech, and then have it printed as though delivered—in fact, subjecting an address to the same routine as the reading of the journal, which is always dispensed with. As long as the peculiar constitution of our people fails to enable to appreciate that merit may be found in a Representative other than that displayed by stilted oratory, we suppose some such bowing to prejudice must continue; but the sooner the delusion is dispelled the better. There are men in both Houses who are never heard on the floor, who never open their lips during a session, except to report a bill and vote, who are far more important to our national welfare than all the Garrett Davises and A. J. Rogers in creation. They hold the destiny of the country in their hands in the committee room and private chamber by studying out measures; and the vast majority of the speaking done is only an amplification of the ideas instituted by them. They are the power behind the throne, and but for them eloquence would degenerate into buncombe, and the orator be at loss for a subject.

Three Days Later News from Europe.

The steamship *Moravian* passed Farther Point yesterday, bringing three days later news from Europe. The actual collision of armed forces on the Continent has not yet occurred, but rumors were current when the steamer left, that Austria had declared war.

The most important item of information is the action of the Germanic Diet. On the 11th, Austria moved in the Diet for the immediate mobilization of the Federal army. Prussia immediately despatched a note to the minor States, to the effect that if that motion prevailed, she would thenceforth regard the Germanic Confederation as dissolved, and would be governed in her future movements solely by military considerations. Notwithstanding this direct threat on the part of Prussia, the Diet, on the 15th, by a vote of nine to six, voted to mobilize the Federal army. The Prussian representative protested against the decision of the Diet, while the Austrian representative insisted on the indissolubility of the Confederation, and the Diet voted to adhere to the Austrian declaration. This action would indicate that Prussia will have to fight not only Austria, and all the minor German powers. Should Austria succeed in uniting these States actively on her side, her strength would be vastly increased.

An Austrian courier proceeding from Vienna to General Gablenz had his despatches taken from him in Prussia.

The first hostile movement of Italy is expected to be the precipitation of an overwhelming force into Venetia.

Switzerland has called out the first reserve of her army, to defend the passes of the Alps towards Italy.

Kossuth has issued an address to the Hungarians, advising them to hold themselves in readiness for whatever may occur.

The Government of the Danubian Principalities has issued a circular to the powers, protesting against the hostile attitude assumed by Turkey, and asserting its loyalty to the Turkish Government.

It is stated that England has given notification of its willingness to recognize Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar, provided he takes the oath of allegiance to the Sultan.

In England business has recovered somewhat, though the funds are lower under the late news, and the failure of Thomas Hall's Iron Company is announced.

A Telling Picture.

The last number of *Harper's Weekly* has one of Mr. Nast's wonderful pictures—one that we would gladly see in the hands of every family in the country. It is a contrast between the sufferings of Andersonville and Fortress Monroe, and is admirably calculated as an antidote to the maudlin sympathy with Jeff. Davis which so disgusts every right-thinking man.

The upper part of the picture is a scene at Andersonville, that horrible prison-pen, where so many thousands of our noble boys were slowly tortured to death. It is a representation to make one's blood run cold as he reflects that it *fails* to come up to the horror of the reality of that dreadful den of death.

The lower part of the picture represents Jeff. Davis' "sufferings," as he is at present situated at Fortress Monroe. He is in a spacious, well-furnished apartment, leaning back comfortably and lazily in his arm-chair. The soldiers outside were walking on tip-toe, and a sign is up requesting the guard to walk on the matting, so as not to disturb "our guest." Another sign requests all persons passing that way to remove their boots, and put on slippers, and several soldiers are represented in the act of making the change. There are other accessories of the picture equally appropriate and striking.

An engraving of this admirable picture ought to adorn Craven's book. It would be a sufficient commentary upon the attempt to make a martyr of J. D.

Taxation and Representation.

We hear a great deal said just now about the sacredness of the principle that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. This is all very well, but why is it that our sham Democrats advocate this principle only for *Rebels?* If it be a principle at all, it must be one of universal application. He who attempts to limit a general principle to his own little class or clique is a demagogue.

We accept the principle of no taxation without representation, and we claim its impartial application to all classes of our inhabitants.

A Great Union Meeting was held in Rochester, New York, on the evening of the 21st instant, to ratify the action of Congress in passing the Constitutional Amendment. Speeches were made by Senator Nye, of Nevada, Representative McKee, of Kentucky, and others.

Funeral of General Cass.—The funeral of General Cass took place on Wednesday last, at Detroit. Business was almost entirely suspended, and all the organizations of the city, both military and civic, took part in the ceremonies. About 5000 persons were in attendance.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.

BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS

THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.

OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
[5 21 t7 1

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—There will be eleven hundred Children of the Deceased Soldiers of Pennsylvania, from their schools, in distant counties in this city on the FOURTH OF JULY upon the occasion of restoring to the State the Flags in defense of which their brave fathers fell. They are from nine to sixteen years of age. Of these six hundred and fifty are boys, who will be entertained at the Soldiers' Home, corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

The four hundred and fifty girls being yet unprovided for, the hospitalities of families in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home are asked for, in their behalf, from the afternoon of the 3d till the morning of the 5th of July. A number of the lady managers of the Home have kindly consented to receive the invitations, which will state the number each can take.

These girls are neatly clad and well behaved; and it is believed that they will prove pleasant guests. If a large number say 8 to 12, go to the same family, a teacher or elder pupil will accompany them.

The Committee, viz:—
Mrs. Danie Haddock, Jr., No. 806 Pine street;
Mrs James C. Hand, No 830 Pine street;
Mrs. John Carrow No. 1502 Spruce street;
Mrs. Henry C Townsend, No 811 Arch street;
Mrs. Caleb L. Hallowell, Twentieth, below Chesnut;
Mrs. Henry C. Baer, S.W. corner of Eighth and Walnut;
Mrs R. P. King, No. 522 Spruce street;
Miss M. Hardie, No. 633 Market street;

Will attend at the SOLDIERS' HOME, on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th of June, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., to receive applications, or they may be addressed in writing earlier, either at the Home or their respective residences.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,
6 26 3t Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

A call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

LADIES' AND MISSES'

STRAW HATS.

SUNDOWNS,
SEA-SIDES,
MAY QUEENS,
SHEPHERDESS,
DEW DROPS,
DEBBIES, ETC.

A large Stock just received and selling at very reduced prices, at

MORGAN'S,
6 26 3t No. 408 ARCH Street.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Tickets can be procured, and Baggage checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to

Graham's Baggage Express Office,

No. 102 South TWELFTH Street,
6 26 6t One door below Chesnut.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY

OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OFFER TO-DAY,

ONE THOUSAND

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

AT FIVE DOLLARS APIECE,

THE SAME THAT WE HAVE BEEN SELLING AT SIX DOLLARS.

N. B.—These Shawls are the best imitation of the real Shetland Shawls ever produced. [6 26 tuth2t4p

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
TRAVELLING DRESS MATERIALS,
CLOSING OUT AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

Our Stock, which is still very large, having been bought at the auctions in New York and Philadelphia at a great sacrifice, and being desirous of effecting an ENTIRE CLOSING OUT, we are offering great inducements to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS, $3·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $4·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-side Shawls, $6 00.
Sea-Side Shawls in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 26 3t Above Willow.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF
BLANKETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 26 3t Above Willow

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1·25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.
The best and purest Laguayra, Java and Jamaica Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
6 26 tuth6trp No. 932 ARCH Street.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT
SWIMMING SCHOOL
AND SWIMMING BATH
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN,
AND GENTLEMEN,
THE NATATORIUM AND
THE FOURTH OF JULY.
The Swimming Department, on the "Fourth," will be open from
6 A. M. to 6 P. M. ONLY.
No Ladies' swimming, and no instruction given on that day. 6 26 6trp

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN HAS REMOVED HIS Offices to No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 6 23 6t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marscott, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hasser's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE—ATLANTIC CITY.—The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known house to Mr. WILLIAM T. CALER, would respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to the House.
6 26 3t H. S. BENSON.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
In Every Respect,
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE SEASON.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALER,
6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, and having refitted and refurnished it in the best manner, will be prepared to accommodate guests on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will, by strict personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS'" THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND.
We have engaged polite and attentive Waiters, and everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted in the best manner. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by applying to either of the Proprietors.
WILLIAM McNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to
WILLIAM MASON,
6 22 tf At the Hotel, CAPE ISLAND

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.
Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms.
6 23 1mtuthswrp

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Is now open for the season.
The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
6 18 1m SPRAGUE & STOKES, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD for a few persons can be had on a Farm near Fairville Station, Baltimore Central Railroad. Good water and shade and large rooms. Address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county. References required.
June 25, 1866. 6 25 6t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—PLEASANT SECOND-STORY Front Room to let, with Board, in a private family. Address "F. J.," this office. 6 25 3t*

IMPORTANT POSITIVE CLOSING SALE
OF
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,
French Fancy Goods,
NOTIONS, SKIRTS.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street,
SELL ON
Wednesday, June 27, at 10 O'Clock,
BY CATALOGUE.
ONE THOUSAND LOTS
Entirely New and Fresh Goods.

JUST LANDED, EMBRACING
FULL LINES EMBROIDERED JACONET SWISS EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS AND FLOUNCING, for best city trade.
EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, ETC. ETC.
INFANTS' WAISTS AND ROBES.
FRENCH BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES AND COMBS.
REAL FRENCH ACCORDEONS, ALBUMS, BEAD BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS, ETC.
PARIS JET AND FANCY BELT BUCKLES.
PARIS FANCY AND PALM FANS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TUBES.
MOROCCO POCKET WALLETS, TRAVELLING BAGS.
FRENCH SILK CROCHET NETS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, ETC.
ALSO, 500 DOZEN LADIES' AND MISSES' STEEL SPRING HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, for best city retail sales.

Carpet Binding.

ALSO, 1000 GROSS CARPET BINDING. [6 25 3t

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain or either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),
Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a
NEW SPRING SUIT.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The grand spectacle of the *Naiad Queen* will be repeated this evening. The magnificent scenery and marvellous transformations with which the public has been presented in this drama has seldom been equalled on the Philadelphia stage.

"BRYANT'S MINSTRELS".—Opened at the Chesnut last night to a splendid house, and gave, as usual, a first-rate performance. The audience were kept cool by the superior ventilating process in use at that theatre—and delighted with the singing, comedians, and the general entertainment throughout. To enjoy yourself in a cool atmosphere for two hours, the Chesnut is the place, the Bryants the summer physician.

HELLER.—The *Soirees Diaboliques* of this renowned magician have become an established institution in New York. Those of our citizens who have a taste for such performances should not neglect the opportunity afforded by his temporary sojourn in our city to gratify it.

THE CONCERT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION, at Washington D. C., which has been set down for the 2d of August, promises to be a brilliant affair. As a large share of the proceeds are to be devoted to the fund of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home, the enterprise must commend itself to every charitable person in our midst. Tickets can be procured from Mr. William E. Owens, No 527 Chesnut street, a gentleman long and favorably known to all our citizens.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE STABBING AFFAIR AT SMITH'S ISLAND.—The following are additional particulars of the stabbing affair at Smith's Island yesterday afternoon. It appears that Moriarty and Adams got into a difficulty with a German waiter or bartender named John Hoernor about paying for some beer. After a wrangle, Moriarty said "I'll fix you yet." The two defendants then came over to the city, and Moriarty purchased a knife, and returned in about two hours to the Island. He then, in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner, advanced up to Hoerner, and, without any previous intimation of the act, plunged the knife in his breast, the blade glancing off on a bone, or Hoerner would most likely have been killed on the spot. Moriarty and Adams were then arrested, and will be sent to prison by Recorder Eneu for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

WANTED—SHELTER FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—One of the most interesting spectacles connected with the flag presentations on the coming Fourth of July will be the presence in the city of over a thousand of the orphans of our Pennsylvania veterans. They come from distant counties, and will therefore be thrown upon the hospitalities of the city during their stay. The boys are already provided for, but it is desired that the girls—four hundred and fifty in number, and from nine to sixteen years of age, shall receive accommodations in the private houses of our citizens. This simple appeal should be sufficient to open to them every door in the city. Those who are willing to receive these little ones as their guests from the 3d to the 5th of July, can learn the particulars from an advertisement elsewhere, entitled "Soldiers' Orphans."

FLAG RECEPTION.—At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of the State Flags, held in Select Council Chamber yesterday, the sub-committee on parade, route, etc., was instructed to appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia for the use of their private carriages on the Fourth of July next, for the purpose of carrying in the parade the female orphans of the soldiers. Conveyances will be required for four hundred and fifty to five hundred children. Those citizens who have vehicles, and who desire to place them at the disposal of the committee for this purpose, are requested to notify the undersigned by 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th. J. W. HOFMANN,

Chairman of Sub-Committee on Parade, etc.,
No. 9 North Eighth street.

PURSUIT AND ARREST OF A WATCH THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Joseph Hafmyer stole a watch from the pocket of a vest which was hanging in the kitchen of Montague's lager beer saloon, Fifteenth and Turner's lane. A girl saw him in the act of taking the watch, and giving the alarm, the thief ran off. The Twentieth Ward police started in pursuit, when Hafmyer was seen to run into a private residence on Broad street, above Jefferson, and getting up stairs, hid himself under a bed, when he was arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, who committed him to prison.

CAPE MAY.—This noted summer resort is still unrivalled in its attractions for the wearied denizens of the city. Since the completion of the railroad lines to the Island it has become even more attractive than of old, by reason of its ready access every day in the week. It is not every one that can spare the time or the means for the trip, but those who can are certainly to be envied by all they leave behind them.

THE SURF HOUSE, at Atlantic City, which is now open for the season, is in all respects a first-class hotel, and one of the very best to be found at the sea-side. Those of our readers who have determined upon a summer sojourn in the view of old Ocean, can do no better than to patronize this establishment. The creature comforts will be found to be all that the heart of man can crave.

ARREST OF A COAT THIEF.—William Kelly was arrested last evening, charged with the larceny of a cloth sack coat, valued at $25, the property of Thomas McKee. It appears that McKee got intoxicated a few days since, and when in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut street, Kelly stole his coat and marched off with it. When arrested, he was wearing the stolen property. Recorder Eneu committed him in default of $800 bail.

TO THE SEASHORE.—Almost every one can spare at least one day from the heat and toil of the city, and to such the Camden and Atlantic Railroad presents unusual facilities. The journey back and forth, a good dinner, and a grand dip in the salt sea can all be achieved between the rising and setting of the sun.

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER.—Last evening, an aged individual, whose white locks indicate, and whose own statement verifies the fact, that he has passed ninety-two years of existence on this sublunary sphere, was arrested by the police in a very disreputable state of intoxication. He stated that he was a tailor by trade, and belongs to Lancaster city.

AN ALLEGED HARNESS THIEF.—Charles Swartz was arrested at Front and Coates streets, last evening, charged with the larceny of a blanket and set of harness. He was offering them for sale when arrested. It is believed the articles were stolen from New Jersey. Swartz was committed by Alderman Toland.

INTO THE COUNTRY.—Those who desire to take a short tour inland will find on the route of the North Pennsylvania Railroad all that they can desire in the way of romantic scenery and charming little country towns, wherein they can while away a day, or a week, or a month, in the most delightful manner.

LARCENY OF THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named Charles Murphy was arrested at Water and Callowhill streets, charged with stealing $38 from a house in the neighborhood. Murphy was held by Alderman Toland for a further hearing.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire was caused in a shop at Fifth and Catharine streets by some fireworks igniting at a gas lamp. The flames were subdued after about $50 worth of damage had been done.

CAUTION TO BATHERS.—Yesterday afternoon, the Harbor Police arrested eight individuals for bathing in the Delaware, on the city front. The Harbor Police are determined to break up this disreputable practice.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—William Bergin, a police officer of the First District, died yesterday afternoon, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Bergin had been on the police force about one year.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has been honored by our Government with a magnificent gold medal, on account of his munificent present to the nation of a magnificent steamer, which bears his name. A similar honor should be awarded to Dr. Marsden for introducing so widely his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have preserved the health and lives of many whom the world would not willingly let die. *Depot, No 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.—
Though still you see another claim
The largest share of wealth and fame—
Remember *all* can't win the game,
And be content
To browse in your allotted tether,
Although but scanty fare you gather;
Your mood should ne'er, in this hot weather,
Be violent;—
Cool heads, and also cool attire,
Like Tower Hall's, you now require!

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

HYGIENIC WINE—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,
the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced

SOLD EVERYWHERE

FRENCH RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

THE BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC was a calamity, but it is nothing comparable to the calamity which would have been occasioned by the conflagration of the Laboratory devoted to *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE.* In the one case the loss is measured merely by dollars and cents, in the other case it could be measured only by human life. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

HALLECK'S WORDS, "None know thee but to love thee, none name thee but to praise," may be fairly applied to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." No one who once uses the perfume ever relinquishes it, and rosy lips never weary of commending and recommending it.—*Norwich Courier.*

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.
Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections, may be had in Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the Medical Faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon; while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all, at this season of the year, to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

EVERYBODY IS EXHAUSTED by the weather, and the weather has nearly exhausted the large supply of Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental. A few of those choice low-priced summer suits yet on hand. Now is the cheapest time to buy.

PRICES REDUCED.—Don't miss such a rare chance to have your Photographs made in unsurpassed style. Charges moderate. At B. F. Reimer's popular Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines,—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No 34 S. Third street.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

NOBLIT—LINARD.—On Tuesday, June 5, 1866, at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, JOSEPH NOBLIT, of Montgomery county, Pa., to SALLIE A. LINARD, of Philadelphia.

VAN PINE—BEDORTHA.—At Oberlin, Ohio, June 11 1866, by Rev. Prest. C. G. Finney, J. LEWIS VAN PINE, of Philadelphia, to ABBIE A., daughter of Hiram Bedortha, Esq., of Oberlin.

DIED.

BECKETT.—On the 23d instant, at Carpenter's Landing, N. J., MARY HANNAH, daughter of Franklin T. and Elizabeth Beckett, in the 3d year of her age.

KENNARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 24th instant, the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., in the 69th year of his age, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church of this city.

The funeral services will take place in the meeting-house of the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock precisely, when the friends of the family are invited.

The clergy of the city and vicinity are invited to assemble at the house in order to accompany the remains of our brother, with the family, to the church. Carriages will be provided for the clergy. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

MCELROY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, at Chesnut Hill, DANIEL R. MCELROY, son of Archibald and Sophia M. McElroy, in the 28th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1806 Pine street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MONTGOMERY.—On the 24th instant, MARY S., wife of Charles E. Montgomery, and daughter of Charles and the late Margaret Isard, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 112 Mary street, on Thursday, the 28th instant.

MUNSON.—On Monday morning, June 25, HENRY MUNSON, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, West Conshohocken, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Swedes' Church Cemetery.

WAYNE.—On Monday morning, the 25th instant, BENRIETTA, wife of Edward G. Wayne.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

AT THE SEASHORE, OR OTHER BATHING places for wringing out the wet bathing robes and towels, what could operate more nicely or expeditiously than a Cog-wheel Clothes Wringer, such are sold by THURMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GLAZIERS' TIN POINTS, PALLETTE AND Hack Knives, Hammers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of THURMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WHAT'S THE PRICE OF PITTED CHERries? and how much for those with the stones in? Then if a Patent Cherry Stoner takes the stones from two bushels an hour, will it not pay for you to buy and use one? They are sold by THURMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by Physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

HATS AND CAPS.

HARRY B. MCCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. MCCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

MCCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at MCCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLEsale prices. Biggest assortment in this town at MCCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at MCCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. MCCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 3

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

FREEMAN & CO.
REED'S NEW BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats, - - -	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats, - -	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats, - -	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats, - - -	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats, -	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat, - -	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,
Eighth and Vine Streets.

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable
BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,
For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.
Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.
SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner.
5 29 tuths 1?1

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1 75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE TEETH.
COLTON DENTAL
ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY,
By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—'ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to this sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fascett,	Mrs Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher
Rev. A. Pain,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting.
Rev. Alex. J. Hamilton,	Mrs. H. B. Weaver,
George H. Stuart	Miss Hallie B Lewis,
William Warnock,	Mrs F E Belding
Rev. George Brinkhurst,	Mrs James J. Allen,
Charles F. Bicknel.,	Mrs. Clara G. Ralston,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs R. L. Rutter,
E. A. Turpin,	Miss Anna Moore,
John Berry,	Miss Carrie Cox,
Wm. J., son of Dr Gursey	Mrs E. K. Eisenbrey,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs. W. Benner,
George H Mitchell, M. D.,	Mrs. Seth R. Slocum,
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.	Mrs. J. M Bradford.
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Miss Fannie Knowles,
J. G. Mitchell,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
J. F. Bailey,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Thomas S. Harrison,	Mrs Anna Taylor,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
J. A. Beartham, M. D.,	Miss Juliette N. Roberts,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Miss Rebecca W. Attemus,

NEW YORK.

C. B. Falkgreen, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs Rev. H. Loomis.
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
E. Hollick, M. D.	Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Roble U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
N. W. Kingsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.	Mrs. T. W. Adams.
Rev. F. Babbitt.	Mrs. George H. Norton.
Rev. D. H. Emerson.	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Metkle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"Though I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer, it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed, we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity, and I have related thus minutely its action in my own cases in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use.

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done.

JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, "when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth. [6 12 tuss1

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.
No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.
No 87 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Freedmen in Maryland.

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has just received a report from Captain S. N. Clark, an Inspector of the Bureau, on its operations in St. Mary's and Calvert counties, Maryland. Captain Clark reports matters in a very unsettled condition. The most encouraging feature is the fact that a considerable number of colored people residing in the above-named counties are owners and lessees of lands.

The wages paid laborers are, for women $5 per month, for men $18 and $12, with rations and quarters. Notwithstanding the negroes work well, yet a bitter feeling still exists between the two races. No schools for the freedmen have yet been established, the white citizens being unwilling to countenance them. The most general complaint among the freed people is concerning the loose manner in which their children are bound out.

Over 500 children have been apprenticed since last November, and some planters have as many as ten children bound to them. A Mrs. R. D. Sellars, living in Calvert county, has three colored children bound to her, one of whom she hires out to a doctor, receiving compensation for its services. The provisions of the Civil Rights bill are entirely disregarded.

Judge William H. Tuck, at the May term of the Criminal Court of Calvert county, sentenced five men to be sold into slavery for periods ranging from six to eighteen months. Isaac Skinner, one of the five, was charged with stealing a pocket-book valued at one dollar. He was sentenced to be sold into slavery for a period of one year. Oliver Smith and Ben. Mackall were charged with stealing a lot of tobacco, and were sentenced to be sold into slavery for a term of eighteen months. The others were charged with similar thefts.

On the 28th of last May the sentences of the Judges were carried into effect, the five colored men put upon the auction block, and sold by the Sheriff to the highest bidder. Skinner was bought by one John Hodford for $54. On the 26th of last March a colored man, named Philip Forbes, and his wife Harriet, got into some difficulty with their employer, one John H. Farmer, who shot and mortally wounded Forbes, and seriously wounded his wife. Farmer escaped, but afterwards delivered himself up to the authorities. He was put under $300 bail, and when he appeared at court there were no white witnesses against him; so he was set free.

The Tornado at Buffalo—Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, June 26.—During the tornado yesterday afternoon, the schooners *Mazeppa* and *G. O. Shawk* broke from their moorings, and ran into the canal-boat *Monitor*, killing a Mrs. Mallory, wife of the steersman.

A man was killed at Black Rock by a car on the track being blown on him. Another man was fatally injured, it is supposed by a brick from a falling chimney on the Kremlin block.

The roof of the west wing of the Foundling Asylum on Edward street was blown in, and three children who were in the play-room at the time, were almost buried in the *debris*—but none were seriously injured.

A heavy beam found its way to the roof of Captain Dobbins' house on Niagara street, which it crushed. The cupola of school-house No. 1, on Seventh street, was carried away; the skylights on the Board of Trade rooms were broken. Nearly half of the upper roof of the Niagara Falls Railroad Depot gave way to the storm; the tower on St. Joseph's Cathedral was damaged, and the wood-work of St. Joseph's Church tower was swept almost entirely away. The Arcade Building, occupied by Messrs. Brisbane had about thirty feet of cornice torn off; the double skylights over Slaight's billiard saloon were smashed in; L. L. Howard's machine shop and agricultural works, on Chicago street, were partially unroofed.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Senate.

A bill creating the office of Surveyor-General of the Territory of Idaho was passed.

A bill authorizing the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, to construct a swing-bridge over the Cayanoga river, on the Government piers, was passed.

The Senate refused to take up the Niagara Ship Canal bill. Yeas 17, nays 19.

The Freedman's Bureau bill was taken up at one o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the payment of the 6th, 8th, and 11th Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, of Cincinnati, Bard's Company of Cavalry, and Fausen's Battery, during the time they were in the service of the United States in 1862. Read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the case of Dorrance Atwater, referred to it yesterday by resolution offered by Mr. Hall (N. Y.), and the same was referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire and report what further legislation may be necessary to prevent abuses and frauds in the franking privilege.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) called up the motion to reconsider the vote whereby, some days since, a bill to pay bounties to the 37th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Greybeard Regiment," was, on report of the Military Committee, laid on the table.

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Allison and Wilson (Iowa) in favor, and by Mr. Schenck (Ohio) in support of the position taken by the Committee on Military Affairs. The vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered.

The House refused to lay it on the table, and the bill was passed—yeas 81, nays 30. It gives to the members of that regiment or their representatives the same bounty provided by law, or which may hereafter be provided by law, to soldiers enlisted into the volunteer forces of the United States in 1862.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	City 6s o. c & p	98½	100 sh Catawissa pf	b5 25
$2500	U S 5-20s 65	102½	100 sh do	b30 25
$3000	do	102½	400 sh do	b30 25
$1400	do	102½	100 sh do	s30 25
$7000	do 1862	103½	100 sh do	25
$2000	U S 6s '81	110½	200 sh do	25
200 sh	Ocean	c 6¼	50 sh Sch Navigation	c 27
600 sh	do	c. 6		

SECOND BOARD

$1000	U S 10-40s	96½	200 sh Cat pf s30 25
$20000	U S 5-20s 65r	102½	200 sh do 25

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Pierce and Ludlow.—Fortunately for all parties, the intense warmth of the court-room will not be made more oppressive by a crowd. There was an attendance of people of a respectable size, but not too great.

An application was made, requesting the Court to have the case of Captain James S. Clark, charged with assault and battery, keeping a ferocious dog, and carrying concealed deadly weapon, presented to the Grand Jury, and tried at the earliest possible time. The defendant is a captain of a vessel, and wishes to sail soon. It was stated by counsel that if the case was not disposed of soon, the Captain would be detained till the August term, and all his mercantile engagements broken off.

The application was granted.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Gelche, charged with murder in the killing of Noah Mick, on the 3d of November, 1860, which was commenced and left unfinished yesterday, was resumed this morning.

The prosecution was represented yesterday by Mr. Dwight. Their witnesses were all examined, the substance of whose evidence we briefly give:—On the 3d of November, 1860, a party

LETTER FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, June 23, 1866.

Progress is a principle which never rests. In some sections it may pause, or be retarded in its onward march, but it ever possesses a power of vitality which manifests itself in various forms. Revolving seasons, in many instances, totally change the features of localities; but some places develope these changes in more striking characteristics than others. This fact is forcibly demonstrated in the condition in which we now find Atlantic City, and nearly all the stretch of country traversed by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

The changes which twelve years have made in the topographical features of this island are in the highest degree astonishing. Before the railroad was completed it was nothing more than a desolate and sandy waste, overgrown with thick underbrush and dwarf trees, with here and there a few rude habitations, built in primitive style, and occupied by the families of fishermen and others engaged in the occupation of coasting. Ponds of water stretched parallel with the sand-banks that faced the ocean like a line of breast-works, and the ever rolling surf broke gracefully upon the beach, while the winds carried the sand backward and forward, forming little mounds and hills all along the shore. Now these ponds are no more; the sand-hills to a great extent are cut down, levelled, and built upon; and the tangled brushwood has been cleared away in order to give place to those improvements which are the results of the progress and order of civilization. Where pools of water formerly stood, now are seen well-cultivated gardens, and the cheerful notes of music and singing are heard on the very spots where, but a few years since, croakers "made night hideous with discordant sounds." Broad and handsomely laid out avenues traverse the entire length of the city, upon which tastefully constructed cottages, hotels, boarding-houses, and various private residences are built, forming the initial of, at no distant day, a place of magnitude, attraction, and importance.

Nor is this progressive spirit any the less observable on the line of the railroad. Hammonton, Elwood, Egg Harbor City, and many other towns and places have sprung up like magic, and present an enterprise scarcely equalled in any part of the State. The wild barrens and once despised soil of South Jersey has been found to possess qualities of an extraordinary character, susceptible of producing most kinds of agricultural crops, grapes, berries, etc., in abundance. Men of science, industry, and capital are locating themselves in various places contiguous to the railroad, and are devoting themselves to the development and cultivation of the soil. But a few years, therefore, will elapse before all the available farm lands for miles in extent, at all accessible to railroad communication, will present one unbroken, cultivated garden, teeming with fruit, berries, grain, and every kind of valuable luxuries produced by agriculture in this climate.

More than the usual activity prevails at the present time in this city, incident to the opening of the season, which will be formally inaugurated on the 27th instant by throwing open the doors of the United States Hotel. Messrs. Woelpper & Brown, the courteous proprietors, have been energetically engaged in cleaning and preparing for that momentous event, and have placed their immense establishment in a condition which, for accommodations, cannot fail to gratify every visitor or boarder. A large number of cottagers have thus early come down, and have placed their dwellings and yards in attractive condition, thus giving a life-like and livable appearance to all the wide avenues of the city. During the past year a large number of new buildings have been constructed, and several large new hotels fitted up for the season.

As a place of summer resort, Atlantic City has become famous. There are so many advantageous features connected with it, that the public have long since become attached to this seaside city. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed, and the accommodations of the hotels and boarding houses are ample and satisfactory. These favorable features more than compensate for any annoyance experienced by the sandy condition of the soil where avenues are not gravelled. But as these annoyances are fast disappearing in the general improvement and growth of the place, a vast majority of the visitors here are satisfied, and take pleasure in coming down year after year, and watching the advancement the city is making in all those essentials destined to make Atlantic City a place of note. The time is not far away when the seat of justice for Atlantic county will be removed from May's Landing to this city, measures to that effect having already been agitated.

Your correspondent is pleased to observe a moral element here, which seems to be increasing by all those religious forces which are usually employed for the furtherance of a good principle. During the summer Divine worship is held in various churches. In the Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic it is held all the year. Attached to the Methodist Church is a highly flourishing and interesting Sabbath School, which is attended by a large number of children, of nearly all denominations. There are about three hundred eligible to admission into this school, and the teachers are careful and competent, taking great pains in imparting such instruction to their pupils as will be of future use and benefit to them. The citizens, too, have generously contributed towards the establishing of a public school, and have succeeded in providing themselves with as fine a one as can be boasted of in any part of the State, in proportion to the means at command. About two hundred scholars usually attend this school; and, under the careful tuition and superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Morse, the teachers, it is in a flourishing condition. It has just closed for the summer vacation, and will open its fall and winter term under new and enlarged auspices. It is also contemplated to start an Academy here, for the purpose of teaching the classics and higher branches of education.

What this city requires is a permanent population, and that it is gradually acquiring year after year. Possessing the advantages it does, so far as eligibility of access is concerned—its excellent bathing—its long stretch of beautiful beach for a distance of nine miles along the shore, ought to go far towards inducing hundreds of wealthy, industrious, and business men, with their families, to make it their permanent residence. They would then take an interest in its future welfare, and aid in carrying forward all necessary improvements. With a view to accelerate this condition of things, the railroad company are soon to extend the track of their road some five or six miles farther down the island, for the purpose of giving greater facilities to those who wish to locate in that direction. This will be an additional inducement for persons to become permanent residents of Atlantic City.

The public houses are now all open, except the "States," and ready for the season. George Hayday, the attentive proprietor of the "Exchange Hotel," is amply prepared for any emergency, and those who know him can well appreciate the courteous attention he always bestows upon his patrons. The "National Hotel and Excursion House," by J. Willitt & Co., is also fully ready, with ample accomodations; while Elias Cleaver, of the "Tammany House," Jonah Wootton & Son, of the "Light-House Cottage," Francis Quigley, of the "Kentucky House," and Robert B. Leeds, of the Alhambra," are in full sail, with all the luxuries of the season. The States will open on the 27th inst. These, with the other excellent houses, will furnish accommodations for all the visitors who choose to come down. And judging from appearances, everything indicates a lively and active season. The health of the city was never better, there not being a single case of fever or contagious disease on the island. More anon.

Vote of Thanks to General John W. Geary, by Solomon's Lodge, A. F. M., of Savannah.

At a regular communication of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. M., of this city, held at their hall on Thursday evening, March 15, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Upon the evacuation of this city by the Confederate forces on the morning of the 21st of December, 1864, the Masonic Hall building (partly owned by this Lodge), together with the regalia, furniture, and many valuable mementoes of its past history, were placed in imminent danger from the mobs who were plundering many places in the city, and would have probably been greatly injured, or perhaps destroyed, but for the prompt action of Major-General John W. Geary, commanding the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, which constituted the advance of the United States army, who, upon being informed of the state of affairs as he marched into the city, promptly placed a strong guard at the disposal of the W. M. of the Lodge, which quickly dispersed the plunderers before any material damage had been done to the building. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. M., remembers with deep gratitude this truly Masonic act on the part of General Geary, and also other favors shown to it while commanding officer of this post, and would assure him that his treatment of our fraternity, and the citizens of this place in general in those trying times, gave relief to many anxious hearts, and will always be appreciated by them; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge be and the same are hereby tendered to Brother P. G. H. P. John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to him under the seal of the Lodge.

J. H. ESTILL, Secretary.

—*Savannah Herald.*

TWO TEXAS BOYS ENCOUNTER BEARS AND INDIANS.—A correspondent of the San Antonio *Ledger* gives the following:—"As two little boys of Kendall county, one about twelve, and the other between ten and eleven years of age, were recently coming down from Comfort, with a few packs of shingles and a few beef for market, they saw, on crossing the Little Joseway, three bears, one old one and two half-grown cubs. The boys gave chase and treed the old bear and one of the cubs, and shot both with a rifle. Having put the cub in the wagon, they were trying to roll the old bear to a place where they could load it, when they saw three Indians approaching to attack them. The boys had a six-shooter and rifle, with which they jumped into the wagon and awaited the Indians, whom they represented as almost naked, with their heads stuck full of feathers. The little gentlemen first presented their pistol, which did not stop the approach of the Indians; but when the rifle was elevated the enemy halted, consulted awhile, and then retired. The little boys then came on with their team as fast as they could, saying they supposed the Indians had gone off for help, and having themselves escaped death only by showing sight."

VOTE THE WAY YOU SHOT.—The *Intelligencer* is not satisfied with the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg. This is very natural: it was not satisfied with the soldiers when they held their famous mass convention at Murfreesboro and Gettysburg in 1863. There were too many "shoulder-strapped radicals" at both these places to suit the Rebel Democracy. Still our neighbor is consistent. He likes there solutions of the late convention just as little as, and for the same reason that he did not like the resolution that carried the boys in blue up the heights of Lookout Mountain and over the ramparts of Fort Fisher. All this is right and proper. Nobody has changed. The boys in blue are voting the way they shot, and the *Intelligencer* is writing the way it—didn't shoot.—*Lancaster Express.*

—Mr. C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, has given to the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sydney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, thirty thousand dollars, the endowment of a Professorship. Mr. McCormick has also added five thousand dollars to his contribution of ten thousand for the endowment of a Professorship in Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which General Lee is President. The chair is filled by Professor R. S. McCulloch, formerly of Columbia College, New York.

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SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

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Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
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Nonpariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

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Etc. Etc. Etc.

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Steam to
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he has repaired with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
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For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8 30 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 75 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M
Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M
Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 7 15 P. M
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 1 48 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 05 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.
TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	7 00 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 3 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYAN, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12 25 M.
3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8 05 P. M.
3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6 30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.
" Salem 6 45 A. M. and 3 35 P. M.
Ticket Office in Ferry Building, foot of Market street.
THROUGH TICKETS can also be purchased at Graham's Baggage Express Office, No. 102 S. TWELFTH Street Philadelphia, where orders are received for Baggage which will be called for and checked at residences.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Shed below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.;
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 6 45 P. M. arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. M. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 50
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Primrose, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4 30 and 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 3 30 4 30 5, and 6 45 P. M. and Midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells Torresdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol. Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghampton, Oswego Syracuse Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre Scranton Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville Flemington etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30 6 and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45 8 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 26 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5, 6, 7 26 and 10 26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 2 P. M., Express
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M., Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M., Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also 8 05 at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Day Express	at 10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5 00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9 00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10 "
Day Express	at 5 50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 50 "

Daily, except Saturday. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9 00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4 50 P. M.
TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sundays). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2 3 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 20 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½,

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

A NEW HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Seven years ago St. Claire Deville exposed a piece of caustic magnesia to the influence of a stream of running water, and after the lapse of a few months it became transparent like alabaster, and so hard as to scratch marble; examined again recently, it was found to be in no way deteriorated. An analysis showed it to be nearly pure hydrate of magnesia, similar to the mineral boncite. Deville then stirred up pure caustic magnesia into a dough, with water, and sealed it in a glass tube. In a few weeks this also became transparent, and proved upon analysis to be a pure hydrate, containing 69·3 per cent. magnesia and 30·7 per cent. water.

Deville further discovered that a mixture of magnesia and gypsum did not harden under water, but that magnesia and pulverized chalk or marble, when exposed for some time to the action of water, forms a very hard stone, similar to artificial marble. The magnesia which yielded the hardest mass was that prepared by heating the chloride of magnesia obtained from the bittern of salt water. The heat must not be raised to redness, as the hydraulic properties of the magnesia are diminished by too high a temperature. An important result was obtained from dolomite, a double carbonate of lime and magnesia, which, heated to below redness, pulverized and mixed with water, yields under water a mass of extraordinary hardness.

If dolomite be heated to whiteness, so as to expel all the carbonic acid it will no longer set under water. The lime of the mineral must retain its carbonic acid while the heat is raised sufficiently to expel the carbonic acid from the magnesia. The result is an intimate mixture of caustic magnesia and carbonate of lime (marble), which yields a cement that hardens equally well under fresh and salt water, and appears to be admirably adapted for the manufacture of artificial building-stones. Extensive experiments are now being carried on with it in France, the results of which we shall present to our readers.

VANADIUM.

Vanadium has been found in large quantities in the iron made from the colitic ores of Westbury, Wiltshire. In order to obtain the metal the iron is nearly dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid; concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, the solution is boiled, filtered, the residue treated on the filter with caustic potash, then with hydrochloric acid, dried and heated in a muffle furnace. The half-fused mass can be used in the preparation of vanadic acid. This rare metal can now be obtained in large quantities.

THALLIUM.

Thallium occurs, according to Bunsen, in the zinc vitriol lye of Julmshutte, Hartz Mountains, to the amount of 0·05 per cent., and can, therefore, be easily prepared by the pound. Very frequently, in the manufacture of sulphate of zinc, and in the residues from galvanic batteries, thallium is also contained. It can be extracted as follows:—Copper, cadmium, and thallium are thrown down by means of zinc-foil, washed in a bag, and then digested in water containing a little sulphuric acid. The solution from this contains camdium and thallium. The latter can be separated as iodide of thallium by means of the iodide of potassium.

Scott has found in the sand of Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, large quantities of thallium. The metal has also been found in the sugar-beet, grape juice, chickory root, in tobacco and kelp.

LITHIUM.

A mineral spring has been discovered in Redruth, Cornwall, very rich in lithia. According W. A. Miller this spring yields every twenty-four hours eight hundred pounds of chloride of lithium, and one gallon of the water contains 26·05 of the chloride.

TELLURIUM.

This exceedingly rare metal has been found to the extent of five per cent. in the bismuth ore of Mount Illampu, Bolivia, fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. As this ore is extensively worked there is a prospect of a larger supply of tellurium than has hitherto been known.

BENZOIC ACID.

This acid a few years ago had simply a scientific interest, and was occasionally applied in medicine. The high price of the acid prepared from gum benzoin prevented its application in the arts. Recently its preparation from hippuric acid has opened a way for its extensive manufacture. It is now manufactured near Nuremberg, and employed in the treatment of tobacco, as a mordant in calico printing, and especially in the production of analine colors. Benzoic acid is also procured on a large scale from naphthaline, a hitherto worthless product of the gas manufacture. By these two methods the acid can be obtained in any quantity, and further applications and uses of it will no doubt be discovered.

A SELF-REGULATING AND ALARM THERMOMETER.

In order to control the temperature of hothouses, Morin has constructed a thermometer as follows:—A platinum wire is fused into the bulb, and a second wire is inserted at the lowest degree which can be tolerated in the building. Both wires are connected with a galvanic battery. As long as the mercury stands at the proper height, thus indicating sufficient heat, the current is closed, and a magneto-electrical apparatus, in the dwelling of the keeper, is kept in motion; but if the building becomes cold the mercury sinks, the current is broken, and the magnetic apparatus ceases to move.

Dr. Kohlrausch has modified this apparatus so as to be self-regulating. By a similar contrivance he opens and shuts the ventilators according to the temperature—the whole system being driven by an electro-magnet.

A WASH FOR HARDENING PLASTER CASTS.

Knaur and Knop, of Leipsic, have published, after long years of experiment, a method for the hardening of plaster casts so that they can be washed and better preserved. The process consists in the application of a mixture of soluble glass with an albuminous substance, which latter forms a cement with lime and hardens when mixed with a soluble glass.

The stock bottles are prepared as follows:—No. 1. Syropy soluble glass. No. 2. A solution of one part of caustic potash in five parts of water, which must be kept closely stoppered. No. 3. Sour milk, which is obtained by setting a pan of milk to sour and removing the curd. No. 4. A clear solution of lime water.

To apply the wash, shake up the milk and pour out as much as may be desired into a suitable vessel. Add the potash by drops from No. 2 until the casein precipitated remains dissolved and the liquid is simply cloudy, but not colored. Add to this one-fourth its volume of soluble glass. The mixture must be prepared when wanted, as it will not keep. It can be applied with a clean paint-brush, and several coats can be given, if required, after the first is entirely dry. Black spots on the casts, produced by the iron of the plaster, generally disappear when the whole is dry. If the above mixture is not well applied, or if it does not harden, it can be washed off with a sponge by using the lime-water from No. 4, and the operation can be repeated.

All attempts to harden the casts throughout the entire mass, by the addition of some substance to the water in which the plaster was originally stirred, proved unsuccessful.

TISCHENDORF'S DISCOVERY OF THE SINAITIC MANUSCRIPT OF THE BIBLE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from Leipsic:—

"The most celebrated scholar in Europe is, I suppose, generally conceded to be Professor Tischendorf, of Leipsic. I have had occasion to visit him, to ascertain some facts connected with his discovery of the Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible, and may be able to gratify the curiosity of your readers with reference to his personal appearance. In the first place, because the thing which struck me the most forcibly, this man, who has for many years been regarded as the greatest living Greek scholar and judge of ancient manuscripts, is not an old man, indeed, he can be hardly above forty-five. His whole manner is fresh and vigorous, his tones earnest, and he is as approachable as the simplest child. He is so used to be talked about as the 'eminent Tischendorf,' that he accepts his position as a matter of course, and so has not a trace of that vanity which, in a man struggling to seem great, is so obnoxious. He is large and solidly built, and has the appearance of being in perfect health. Never did I see a man having less the appearance of being a dyspeptic bookworm.

"Tischendorf, after giving me the particulars which I wanted, related to me, in a very pleasant, off-hand, racy way, the story of his recovery of the famous Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible, which is about fifteen hundred years old. He saw some fragments of it at the time of his first visit to the Convent at Mount Sinai, in 1844. On his recent visit, when he went simply supplied by the Saxon Government with means for purchasing it, he could not find a trace of it; and when, on the occasion of his third visit, about seven years ago, he went out as the clerical agent of the Russian Emperor, he was for a long time equally unsuccessful. At last, when he was about to abandon the search, the precious relic was discovered in a corner of the cellar, and was committed to his hands to be taken to Russia. The secret charm exerted in this case was due not so much to the influence of Russian gold as to the fact that the established church of that empire is of the Greek faith, the same as that of the Sinaitic Convent.

"Tischendorf told me that he was hardly able to command himself when he made this discovery. He went instantly to his room, but that night he could neither lie down nor sleep, and so, to work off his excitement, he spent the night in transcribing the whole of one of the Epistles. His reception on his return was such a one as princes show to princes. The occasion was one of great solemnity and magnificence at St. Petersburg, for it was recognized not only there, but all over the civilized world, that the discovery of this manuscript is the most important event of the age, looked at in connection with the authenticity of the New Testament and the whole Biblical record. The original was photographed with the utmost care, and copies were sent to the leading libraries of the world. I know not how many are in the United States, but to my certain knowledge there is one in New York."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Surveys are being made and the means provided for the building of a railroad from Winona to La Crosse, to be finished next year. The Central and Winona and St. Petersburg Railroads are pushing work vigorously, so as to make all the connections complete, so that by September St. Paul will be connected with the whole railroad system of the country, except the gap between Winona and La Crosse, twenty-six miles.

—The French papers announce a book by M. de la Chatre, which has this lively title:—"L'Histoire des Papes, Crimes, Meurtres, Empoisonnements, Parricides, Adulteres, Incestes des Pontifes Romains, depuis Saint Pierre jusqu'a nos jours. Mysteres et Iniquites de la Cour de Rome; la Sainte Inquisition; Abominations des Convents, &c." Seven octavo volumes of this work have already appeared.

—Gustave Dore's new edition of "Les Fables de la Fontaine" is to be published in Paris by Hachette, in weekly numbers, at fifty centimes each. There will be about three hundred illustrations. It is understood that this work is to contain some of the best efforts of the artist, and in a direction which will be somewhat new to his admirers, viz., the portrayal of animal life, after the manner of Kaulbach, Grandville, and Harrison Weir.

—The records of the Fourth Auditor's office show that during the Rebellion the naval force of the United States captured over fifteen hundred prizes, some of which were worth as high as two hundred thousand dollars. Besides these, important captures of corn, rice, and cotton were made. It is stated that the navy has netted over twenty million dollars as its share in these prizes.

—The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute has awarded the prize of ten thousand francs, established by the late Baron Gobert for the best work relating to French History, to the "Histoire Politique de Charlemagne" of M. Gaston Paris, lecturer on foreign literature.

—The gold fever is creating some excitement just now. A letter from Dalton, Ga., says one company took out enough on the 16th to make over $16,000. The mines in Forsyth and Carrol counties are being worked vigorously.

—A baggage-master on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was arrested on the 16th on a charge of abstracting $700 in gold from a trunk. He made his escape, and was subsequently found dead, having committed suicide.

—In Alma, Michigan, a water-proof company, whose object is to construct a canal or water-course about four miles in length across a large bend in Pine river.

—Mr. Veilsick, who was beaten cruelly by two negroes in Savannah, two weeks ago, died on Sunday from the effects.

—A new opera, *Penelope*, by Rota, has been given at Trieste. The composer was called for not fewer than twenty times.

—The receipts of the theatres, concerts, etc., during the month of April, in Paris, amounted to the sum of $206,000.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 $

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Nealer size $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 823 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1831 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
B. G. Marea, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 813 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 827 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1632 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Gareth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wing, on, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
5 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 $

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

4 28 thuths 2m*

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9 $

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brewsharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths 18t*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employees*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cance lled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts: one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A, repairing Building No. 11 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6 Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filing Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15 4t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 $

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1. Boiler Iron, etc.	No. 21. Zinc Paints.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, etc.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, etc.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, etc.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap	No. 29. Lanterns
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, etc
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13. Brick, Sand, etc.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, etc.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, etc.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, etc.	
No. 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. 6 19 tu4t

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 00 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 $ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN E. MYERS. 6 1

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER.

In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.

To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clocks A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are so in all parts of the world.

Persons dealing to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.

J. HAAS,
5 20 No. 837 MARKET Stre

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x38 (kitchen adjoining 10x16) 12x32, 15x16, two 28x28, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 18x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x2), with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40)

Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x482 six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 527 feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x64, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x32, 28x482, 28x140,

—The following letter from Mrs. Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, has just been published in the *Historical Magazine* for the present month. The original is in possession of a Mr. Corner, of Baltimore. While the mother of the immortal "Father of his Country" may have equalled the mother of the Gracchi in sterling worth, native vigor of intellect, and exalted virtues, it is very evident that she could not have rendered much assistance to her renowned son in such unimportant and trivial matters as orthography and punctuation:—

"To
"Mr. Joseph Ball, Esqur,
"at Stratford ley Bow,
"Nigh London."

Docketed by the receiver,
"July 2, 1760.
"from Mrs. Washington."

Directed on the back,
"To
"Mr. Joseph Ball, Esqur,
"At Stratford ley Bow,
"Nigh London"

"Dear Brother—this Coms by Capt Nickelson you Seem to blam me for not writing to you but I doe a shour you it is Not for wante of a very great Regard for you & the family butt as I dont ship tobacco the Captains Never Call on me soo that I Never know when tha Come or when tha goe I believe you have got a very good overseer at this quarter now Capt Newton has taken a Large peace of ground from you which I dear say if you had been hear your Self it had not been Don Mr Daniel & his wife & family is well Cozen Mannah has been married & lost her husband She has one Child a boy brav give my Love to Sister Ball & Mrs Downman & his Lady & am Dear Brother
"your Loving Sister
MARY WASHINGTON."

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. CLOTHING TO ORDER. MADE In the Very Latest Style. CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing. UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET. CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing TO Suit ALL Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES. CHAS. STOKES & CO. DEPOT FOR FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. CHAS. STOKES & CO.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.

CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

3 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves.

5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, in style unsurpassed.

4 7 tfmrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chestnut.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods SOFT, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelph'a.

For sale by all Druggists. 6 25 1m

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., at GIESBORO, D. C., to the highest bidders, on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., three separate lots of

STABLE AND STOCK YARD MANURE,

containing in all about two hundred thousand cubic yards, most of which is in the immediate vicinity of the wharves at which boats and barges can be conveniently laden.

Purchasers will be required to remove the Manure on or before the 1st day of September next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro' will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour, up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
6 26 9t In charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. 5 5 stuth3m4p

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 6p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 6p Philadelphia, Penna.

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 5

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

SALE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Wednesday Morning next,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for summer wear, comprising gents' and boys' full suits, Melton sack coats, etc.

Open for examination on Tuesday afternoon. 6 25 2t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, SEWING MACHINE, ETC.
On Friday Morning Next,

29th inst., at 10 o'clock at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street a superior assortment of well-kept household furniture, comprising one seven-octave rosewood piano, Allen's best make of rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage suits, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, tapestry and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, utensils, etc., the whole belonging to a gentleman going West, and removed to store for convenience of sale. Every lot to be disposed of without reserve. 6 26 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 6 No. 240 MARKET Street.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS, Etc., Etc., Etc. (By Catalogue.)
On Wednesday,

June 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a most attractive line of goods adapted to first-class sales and well worthy the special attention of buyers. 6 23 3t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 10

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A large, well shaded Stone House, near Pennlyn Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. For particulars apply to

BEDLOCK & PASCHALL,
6 23 6t* No. 715 WALNUT Street.

DAVID'S LIMPID WRITING FLUID,

AND

DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS

For sale wholesale and retail, by

MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.

Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstulmrp

FOR SALE,

TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.

Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,

CONQUERED AT LAST.

INVETERATE CASES NOTICE.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

YOU RISK NOTHING BY TRYING IT.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2 00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers

Prepared only at No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut. 6 16 9t

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

THE

SCIENTIFIC

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them in fact had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DELVECCHIO, No. 1738 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at-Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
Dr. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
Dr. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
Rev. M. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Consultation and examinations free of charge.

An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
6 26 tuths6trp Philadelphia.

"NEEDLES'" COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."

Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

Exclusive Maker,

C. H. NEEDLES,

TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5 00.
For sale by Druggists. 6 16 10trp

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 00 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 12 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES, *No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,* OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses. 100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses. Cluny Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc. The above are offered for SALE CHEAP, and in great VARIETY. LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton matting, 31 cents; Red Unecs Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50 62 75 87 cents, $1, $1 25 $1 37, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75; Three-ply Carpets only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 58 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1 50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1 75; Mozambiques, 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

Shirred Muslins for waists.
Marseilles for dresses.
Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.
French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions
Cambric Edgings and Insertions.
Lama and Cambric Lace Points.
Lama and Cambric Lace Bournous.
Shet and Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12t

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, alte , and repaired. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,

Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. 4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD BEFORE MAKING ALTERATIONS TO OUR STORES.

2500 yards Silk Grenadines reduced to 50c.
$1 20 Silk Grenadines reduced to $1.
$2 Silk Grenadines reduced to $1 25.
Grenadine Barèges at reduced prices.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS.

A large assortment of the newest and choicest styles, reduced to 25, 31, 37 and 40c.
Travelling Dress Goods at reduced prices.
Dress Goods of every variety, at less than cost.
Black Silks at reduced prices.
Colored Silks at reduced prices.
Silks of all kinds at very low prices.
Grenadine Shawls at reduced prices
Shetland Shawls at reduced prices.
Summer Shawls of all kinds, at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

6 23 3trp Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

REDUCTION.

FRENCH CORSETS

REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.

WOVEN CORSETS

REDUCED TO $1 50.

Goffered and Embroidered Skirts

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THORNHILL & BURNS,

5 23 wsm24t No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5 00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A. ANDERSON,

6 6 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT